[THURSDAY, *June* 21, 1770.]

[NUMB. 1433.]

# THE NEW-YORK JOURNAL; OR, THE GENERAL ADVERTISER.

*Containing the freſheſt* ADVICES, *both* FOREIGN *and* DOMESTICK

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN HOLT, NEAR THE EXCHANGE.

ASSIZE of BREAD, publiſhed 12th of *March* 1770.
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A White Loaf of the fineſt Flour, to weigh 1 lb 14 oz. for 4 Coppers.——Ditto, of Dit. to weigh 14½ oz. for 2 Coppers.

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HIGH-WATER at NEW-YORK, and SUN's RISING and SETTING, till Thurſday next.

| | ☾'s Age. | High-Water. | riſes ☉ H | M. | ſets ☉ H. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| THURSDAY | 28 | 7 | after 4 | 31 | before 8 |
| FRIDAY | 29 | 8 | 4 | 31 | 8 |
| SATURDAY | ● | 9 | 4 | 31 | 8 |
| SUNDAY | 1 | 10 | 4 | 31 | 8 |
| MONDAY | 2 | 11 | 4 | 31 | 8 |
| TUESDAY | 3 | 12 | 4 | 31 | 8 |
| WEDNESDAY | 4 | 1 | 4 | 32 | 8 |

Full ● next Saturday, 4 Morning.

Days 14 Hours 58 Minutes the 21ſt

## CONSTANTINOPLE, March 5.

FOR ſome days paſt many exceſſes have been committed in this capital, at Scutari, and in the quarter of Tophana. The government, to remedy this evil, hath judged it proper to put to death ſome of the authors of theſe diſorders.

Letters from our army adviſe, that the garriſon of Bender lately made a ſally on the Ruſſians with ſuch ſucceſs, that the latter have been obliged to raiſe the ſiege with conſiderable loſs

The Baſhaw of Candia, hath, it is ſaid, informed the Porte that a Ruſſian ſquadron of 16 ſail hath appeared off the ſaid iſland, and that five ſhips of this ſquadron were ſailed towards the Morea, and the other iſles of the Archipelago.

*Naples, March* 20. Our conjectures of an eruption of Mount Veſuvius being at hand, have proved true; for on Wedneſday laſt the mountain burſt within an hundred yards of the Crater, on the ſide of Pompeii, from whence iſſued a lava of about two miles in length, and two thouſand ſeven hundred paces in breadth; at the ſame time that vollies of ſtones, ſome not leſs than a ton weight, were thrown out of the Crater to a very conſiderable height, a thouſand feet or more, as we could judge by the time they took in falling. The lava has not yet reached the cultivated parts of the mountain.—This eruption will probably be moderate, as we had ſo very violent a one two years ago.

*Civita Vecchia, March* 23. By ſome ſhips juſt arrived in this port, we learn, that fourteen ſhips will ſail very ſoon from the ports of Spain, and twenty from thoſe of France, to obſerve the operations of the Ruſſian fleet.

*Rome, March* 31 Mount Veſuvius has burſt in two new places, and when the laſt accounts came away, the lava from one of the openings had extended fifteen miles, and not leſs than twelve from the other.

*Genoa, March* 3 . Yeſterday the Ruſſian Commodore, who commands a ſquadron in the Mediterranean, arrived in this city, to give the neceſſary orders for fitting out the ſhips that are at anchor in this port. He was received by the Doge with all poſſible diſtinction.

## LONDON.

*April* 17. Mr. Trecothick repreſented in the club, on Monday laſt, that the exports to America in 1768, had exceeded thoſe in 1769, upwards of 700,000l. He alſo ventured to aſſert, that unleſs the duties upon tea were repealed, the exports of this year would fall conſiderable ſhort of thoſe of the laſt year. It likewiſe appeared, that out of twelve ſhips lately in the port of London and bound to New-York, only three ſailed, and that the whole amount of the three cargoes did not exceed 10,000l. that the ſeven other ſhips were now failing with the bed of the river Thames for their cargoes, being laden with ballaſt only.

Mr. Trecothick ſtated ſuch alarming facts on Monday laſt reſpecting America, that it is hoped they will have their proper weight with Adminiſtration.

Mr. Trecothick appeared to be a perfect maſter of the trade to America, and aſſured the H——, that if the differences which unhappily ſubſiſted between the Mother Country and the Colonies had been amicably ſettled, the cargoes of theſe ten ſhips would have amounted to at leaſt 300,000 l.

The Lord Mayor obſerved on Monday laſt, upon Mr. Trecothick's motion, that if the —— were of opinion, that it could not conſiſtent with their rules and orders be then admitted, that he hoped Lord N—— would allowed of a prorogation till after the holidays, that the matter might then be taken into conſideration, to which Lord N—— anſwered, he was very glad to find, that a prorogation would content the Hon. Gentleman.

Some private letters from Berlin mention, that the King of Pruſſia had again declared to the Ruſſian Miniſter his reſolution to adhere ſtrictly to the neutrality in the preſent war between the Empreſs and the Grand Signior.

*April* 19. The Eaſt India company have applied to a great aſſembly for leave to raiſe a military force for the defence of their forts and ſettlements in the Eaſt Indies, which has been complied with, and a bill is now depending for that purpoſe.

We are well informed, that by the laſt accounts from Gibraltar every thing remained quiet there, and that the Spaniards had not made the leaſt preparations for an attempt upon that place.

A commiſſion is preparing to paſs the great ſeal for appointing a new board of the Lords of Trade and Plantations.

*Extract of a letter from the Hague, dated April* 13.

" The laſt letters from Conſtantinople adviſe, that the murmurs of the people in that capital, as well as in many other cities in the Turkiſh dominions, inſtead of abating increaſe conſiderably; and that the general diſcontent goes ſo far that people are apprehenſive of a general inſurrection, which muſt prove fatal to many. From theſe apprehenſions ſeveral families of rank have already removed their beſt effects to the other ſide of the Coſphorus, and retired into Aſia, in order to avoid the approaching ſtorm.

" Some private letters from Berlin intimate, that three perſons who were employed in the King's Cloſet have lately been privately put to death, for betraying ſome ſecrets which their ſtations rendered it unavoidable to truſt them with.

" The Prince Stadtholder, it is ſaid will ſoon make a tour to Maſtricht and the Barrier, to enquire into the condition of the fortifications."

Lord N— is ſaid to have adviſed the releaſement of Mr. Wilkes before the expiration of the time appointed for his impriſonment, as a meaſure that might prevent many ill conſequences from the imprudence of the populace.

We are told that the report, ſo induſtriouſly propagated on Tueſday laſt, about Gibraltar having been taken by the French and Spaniards, did not fully anſwer the intention of the inventers, as very few perſons ſold out on the occaſion, little credit being given to ſo palpable a falſehood.

*Copy of a letter from a Corporal in a regiment of foot, to his friend at Nottingham, dated Shrewſbury, April* 9. 1770.

" I deſire you will not write to me until you hear from me again, as I cannot tell where the regiment will be till this troubleſome time is over, which I hope will not laſt longer than two or three weeks. The Welſh rioters have broke into the ſtores of the Militia, and have got all their arms and two pieces of cannon: They go to all the Plumbers thereabouts, and make them caſt ball for their uſe, and plunder every place they come near: They go to every place where powder is ſold, and take it at their pleaſure, and if they are refuſed, pull or burn down the houſes immediately.—There are between three and four thouſand of theſe blood-thirſty Welſh.——Several regiments are on their march for this duty, both horſe and foot."

The declaration ſaid to be made by a patriotic Gentleman, of his demanding his ſeat at the head of a body of Freeholders, has much alarmed ſome great Perſonages, and a Council is to be held, previous to the meeting of P——t, to conſult what meaſures are proper to be taken, if he ſhould carry his threats into execution.

It is aſſerted that Mr. Wilkes took leave of the King's Bench exactly at 45 minutes after five o'clock on Tueſday afternoon.

*April* 21. The late falſe alarm of Gibraltar having been ſurpriſed by the Spaniards, has induced the Ambaſſador of that nation to hold more than one conference with Lord Weymouth; on which occaſion his Excellency has renewed his proteſtations, that nothing is ſo far from the intention of the Court of Madrid, as any ways to infringe the articles of the late treaty of peace.

On Wedneſday laſt the Earl of Chatham entertained Earl Temple, Lord Camden, John Wilkes, Eſq; John Calcraft, Eſq; John Trevanion, Eſq; and Mr. Reynolds, (Mr. Wilkes's Attorney) at dinner at Hayes, in Kent.

It is ſaid, that General Paoli will take a final leave of this kingdom in June next, and will ſet out for Peterſburgh, where he has been offered employment in the Ruſſian ſervice.

The accounts in the ſeveral papers as to the time of Mr. Wilkes's enlargement having differed from each other, the following may be depended on. About three o'clock on Tueſday afternoon, an extraordinary meſſenger was ſent to Mr. Thomas, the Marſhal of the King's Bench priſon, reſpecting the releaſment of Mr. Wilkes. Upon which Mr. Thomas immediately went to Mr. Wilkes's apartments, and told him the orders for his releaſement, although his time was not out till midnight. Mr. Wilkes thereupon immediately prepared to ſet out in a poſt-coach and four, which had brought his daughter, who was attended for that purpoſe by Mr. Trevanion, and Mr. Churchill; in company with theſe he left the priſon at 25 minutes after five, and went to Bromley, in Kent.

Wedneſday evening a woman was taken up and ſecured, for crying a paper about the ſtreets, entitled, ' Wilkes's Form of Prayer.'

An officer lately arrived from Minorca, who, in his paſſage touched at Gibraltar, ſays, that the fortifications of that place are in a much better ſtate of defence than at any time during the laſt war; that the officer who has the command, is Col. Boyd, an able and vigilant officer, and one of tried fidelity and courage; that the garriſon is in good health, and, what is more, was never better ſupplied with proviſions, nor ever better ſatisfied.

It is remarked, that France, who, at the end of the laſt war, had not ten ſhips of the line in a condition for ſervice, and whoſe mariners were almoſt all in Engliſh gaols, has now ſeventy-two ſhips of the line beſides frigates, moſt of them fine new veſſels, and others upon the ſtocks; and that ſhe has at leaſt forty thouſand ſeamen. That during the laſt five years ſhe has expended not leſs than twenty ſix millions ſterling upon her navy. That ſhe has twenty-ſix ſhips of the line at Breſt; and a fleet of obſervation at Toulon, ready to ſail. That ſhe has at leaſt 8000 men at the iſland of Mauritius, ready to act in the Eaſt-Indies; but theſe *being ſickly*, better accounts ſay, are ordered home. That the Spaniards have alſo a large fleet at Ferrol, ready to act in conjunction with the French, whenever any occaſion require their declaring themſelves. And that the French and Spaniards, together have five and twenty ſhips of the line, beſides frigates, in the Weſt-Indies, and at leaſt four and twenty thouſand troops.

It is ſaid that ſome of the Minority have drawn up the heads of a Bill, as an addition to the Place Bill, that no perſon who holds a place under the government, in any ſhape or manner, either by himſelf or by another, ſhall be capable of voting for a Member of Parliament; and that all dignified Clergymen (ſuch as Deans, Canons, Prebends, &c. &c.) will be included therein.

General Paoli was born on the 6th of April, 1725, O.S. ſo that he was exactly 45 years of age on Tuſeday laſt, the day John Wilkes, Eſq; was releaſed from his long confinement.

It is now ſaid there is no foundation for the report of Lord Bute's coming home; on the contrary, his Phyſicians have declared that the climate of this country will never agree with his Lordſhip's conſtitution.

*April* 24. At a quarter paſt eight on Saturday morning died, at his houſe in Upper Groſvenor Street, the Right Hon. Samuel Sandys, Lord Sandys. He was created a Peer Dec. 20, 1743. He married Letitia, eldeſt daughter and co-heir of Sir Thomas Tipping, Bart. by whom he had ſeven ſons and three daughters. He is ſucceeded in title and eſtate by his eldeſt ſon, the Hon. Edwin Sandys, Member in the preſent Parliament for the city and liberty of Weſtminſter, now Lord Sandys; by which there is a vacancy for that city and liberty.

As ſoon as it was certainly know that Lord Sandys was dead, the Electors of Weſtminſter immediately caſt their eyes upon Sir Robert Bernard, Bart. as the moſt proper perſon to repreſent them in Parliament; and ſeveral of them immediately waited upon Sir Robert and acquainted him of their intentions to ſupport him in a moſt ſpirited and vigorous manner, as the beſt return they could make for his having ſo generouſly ſtood forward in the cauſe of publick liberty.

It is ſaid that Sir Watkin Williams Wynne has been ſolicited, by a perſon who has great intereſt in Weſtminſter, to declare himſelf a candidate; and that he has accepted the invitation.

Yeſterday an expreſs arrived in town from Halifax in Yorkſhire, which brought an account of a very dangerous riot between the militia, ſoldiers, and towns people, in which ſeveral of the latter had loſt their lives.

Mr. Wilkes has declared, that he would not ſuffer another two years impriſonment for twenty thouſand pounds; for although his friends had omitted no opportunity to render his captivity as little painful as poſſible, yet the neceſſity he was daily under of *being at home to every body*, and of receiving *every ſort of company*, agreeable or not agreeable (and too many were of the latter kind) embittered the major part of his moments, from the hour of opening the priſon doors to that of ſhutting them.

Saturday laſt the two Sheriffs of London, and ſeveral other friends of John Wilkes, Eſq; dined with him, at the houſe of Mr. Reynolds, his Attorney, at Southbarrow, near Bromley, Kent.

A donation of 50 l. was paid on Tueſday laſt, from Kingſton in Surry, to the Society for the Bill of Rights.

Accounts from Worceſter, Bath, Briſtol, Derby, Goſport, Chatham, Witney in Oxfordſhire, Eaſt Grinſtead, Swaffham, and York, mention rejoicings having been made there on Wedneſday laſt, on occaſion of Mr. Wilkes's releaſment.

On Friday night was apprehended, at his lodgings, the noted Sir R-ch-d P-rr-tt, and is now in cuſtody detained by his bail.

We hear that a council has been had upon the affairs of Boſton, in New-England, and that the reſult of the deliberation is of as extraordinary a nature as the ſubject.

The reſolutions reſpecting the Middleſex election are to be re-conſidered before the expiration of ten days from the preſent.

On Sunday night Mr. Wilkes came to town from Bromley, in Kent, and yeſterday went to dine with the Antigallicans at the Aſſembly-room, at Mile-end.

### BOSTON, *June* 11.

Laſt Thurſday afternoon being the adjournment of the meeting of the trade, there was a very general attendance, probably on account of the promiſed appearance of the infamous Mc Maſters, and the propoſal of Nathaniel Rogers, for a remiſſion to the favour and friendſhip of his fellow citizens. The Mc Maſters, agreeable to the uſual generoſity of their conduct, left the trade to make what reflections they pleaſed upon their good faith; and it is thought, are conveying themſelves and property out of town privately.

Mr. Rogers's propoſals were read, and ſtrongly urg'd by Mr. Molineux, to whom he had applied in the moſt ſuppliant manner, declaring that he was ready to make any acknowledgements and engagements that could be reaſonably deſired; in ſhort, to do every thing in his power to ſatisfy the people and recover their eſteem, as life he obſerved was burthenſome to him in his preſent unhappy condition. The gentleman who anſwered Mr. Molineux, obſerved, that tho' Mr. Rogers appeared now very uneaſy with his unhappy condition, it was notorious, that for a ſeries of years he had moſt wickedly abuſed this his native country, in a correſpondence with the Miniſtry, and was now upon the point of entering upon the reward of his political iniquity—that as Secretary of the province, it would be very convenient for him to have the ſmiles of the people; and perhaps as much ſo, to have a good pretence for returning conſiderable quantities of goods, which, known to be his, could not reaſonably be expected to have a very ready ſale. The ſpeakers on both ſides treated the affair with ſeriouſneſs and candour, and after a very full debate adjourned the further conſideration of it to a future day, probably with a deſign never to take it up again.

Near the cloſe of the meeting, a letter was read from the Committee of Merchants in New-York, propoſing a congreſs of the trade at the town of Norwalk in Connecticut. The buſineſs of the letter was juſt opened and adjourned to Friday afternoon, when was again as reſpectable an aſſembly in numbers and quality as perhaps had ever attended on a like occaſion; and after a very thorough and deliberate conſideration of the important embaſſy, it was voted unanimouſly, That the body would at all events firmly adhere to the non-importation agreement, and the ſtanding committee were deſired to incloſe the vote in a decent and reſpectful letter to the committee of New-York.

The reaſons given for non-concurrence with the propoſal of our brethren at New-York, were principally theſe—That any the leaſt alteration in the preſent agreement now ſo univerſally adopted, lately ratified by our unanimous votes, and publiſhed to all the world, might ſhew a levity of diſpoſition probably injurous to the common cauſe—That Boſton being but one of ſix maritime trading towns in this province, could not think themſelves warranted to venture upon the relaxation of a compact, in which the reſt were equally concerned with themſelves, without their advice and conſent, which was impoſſible to be had before the time appointed for the congreſs.—— Finally, that as the object of the propoſed relaxation, muſt reſpect an augmented importation in the fall, and that as yet we had obtained no kind of relief from the grievances this meaſure was entered upon to redreſs, we could not admit the queſtion whether one iota of it was to be receded from, till its effect was thorough and indubitable. After this the behaviour of the town of Portſmouth, the capital of New-Hampſhire, was agitated, and a committee appointed to conſider of their conduct in importing Britiſh goods at this critical conjuncture, in a larger proportion than uſual, as if intended to take an unfair advantage of the patriotic ſelf-denial of the merchants in the other colonies, and to draw up a vote reſpecting them, mutatis mutantis, ſimilar to that paſſed againſt Newport in Rhode-Iſland, and to report at the adjournment, which will be this day ſe'nnight. A vote then was paſſed, importing, that whereas a veſſel was lately arrived here from Briſtol, belonging to Portſmouth in New-Hampſhire, with about 400 buſhels of ſalt, and a parcel of Engliſh goods for that place: And as the trade had lately voted and declined having an intercourſe with Rhode-Iſland, for their infamouſly departing from the non-importation agreement, and that Portſmouth, from the ſame ſelfiſh views, had never yet come into it, but imported goods indiſcriminately, to the great prejudice of the common cauſe:—Therefore voted, That no perſon of this body will purchaſe any quantity whatever of this ſalt, on any conſideration, nor may any carrier preſume to cart, or any perſon receive into their ſtore, on the forfeiture of the good opinion of their fellow citizens.

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To the PRINTER, *June* 21.

IN one of your Papers ſome Months ago, a Writer who ſtiles himſelf *Americanus*, publiſh'd a Number of Queries, in ſome of which, Capt. Sears was, in my Opinion, very injuriouſly and abuſively treated, and that without the leaſt juſt Provocation given on his Part. To theſe Queries, ſo far as they related to him, in your next Paper he publiſh'd an Anſwer, to which he ſubſcribed his Name, and therein, (I believe every impartial Reader muſt allow) fully cleared himſelf from every Thing blameable laid to his Charge or inſinuated againſt him in the ſaid Queries. As ſome Parts of his Vindication neceſſarily depended upon his own Veracity, by ſubſcribing his Name he pledged himſelf for the Truth of what he aſſerted, and declared his Readineſs to make Oath to it. Five Weeks after this, in your Paper of laſt Week June 14th, *Americanus* appears again, and repeats his injurious Abuſe of Capt. Sears with more Virulence and Scurrility than before. And as I think the Conduct of Captain Sears with Regard to publick Affairs, has been uniform and conſiſtent, and that he has ever diſintereſtedly aim'd at the public Good, and the Preſervation of our invaluable Rights and Liberties, and been very inſtrumental in accompliſhing whatever has been done here for thoſe important Purpoſes, ever ſince the Syſtem of enſlaving the Colonies has been adopted; therefore I think it but Juſtice to Capt. Sears, that ſome of his fellow Citizens from Time to Time give their Teſtimony in his Favour, and riſe occaſionally in his Defence as they ſee him unjuſtly attack'd: For tho' I doubt not he could well defend himſelf, yet it is too much for a Man to labour more than his common Proportion for the public Good, and unaſſiſted to ſuſtain the Attacks that ſuch a Conduct will bring upon him from thoſe who act upon different Principles and with oppoſite Deſigns. This ought not to be permitted by his generous Neighbours, who owe him their Countenance and Protection. On theſe Conſiderations, without the Conſent or Knowledge of Capt. Sears or any of his Family or other Friends, I, who am entirely unconnected with either of the Parties in this Diſpute, propoſe to offer a few Remarks upon *Americanus's* laſt Performance, And firſt,

The Coarſeneſs and Scurrility conſpicuous in the Style of this Writer, greatly diſcredits the Company and Converſation of his principal Aſſociates, and the general aſſemblage of Ideas in his Brain: at the ſame Time it evinces a Heart devoid of Candour, and too full of Rancour and Malice to deſire to know, or liſten to the Voice of Truth. What Authority had he to ſay the *Pride*, *Self-conceit* and *Vanity* of Capt. Sears were well known? I have had dealings, and been acquainted with him theſe many Years, and think him as clear of thoſe Faults as any of my Acquaintance; nor have I ever before heard them laid to his Charge by others. On the contrary, he is a Man, remarkably free, open, and unaffected in his Behaviour and Converſation.

Was it becoming or excuſeable in an Anonymous Writer as *Americanus* is, to call the Anſwer of Capt. Sears (to which he ſubſcribed his Name and offers to make Oath) a confuſed jumble of *Nonſenſe*, *Falſhood* and *Untruths?* and in another Place to ſuggeſt "that he deſignedly intended to impoſe up- "on the Publick, by advancing a *Falſhood*, *notorious* and "*palpable?*" What Proof does *Americanus* give of the Falſhood? Why he gives the aſſertion of *Americanus*, and his conjectures concerning a Declaration of Capt. Sears relating to the Meetings of the Sons of Liberty, which *Americanus* does not underſtand and is therefore not qualified to Judge of. *Americanus* indeed tells us, "that he himſelf is, and ever "has been, a *real*, *true* and *genuine* Son of Liberty, conſtant- "ly attending the Meetings of the Society during the Conti- "nuance of the Stamp-Act, and was warmly engaged in the "Cauſe, &c." All this he again proves by the poſitive aſſertion of *Americanus*, and ſays he often ſaw there, Perſons that Capt. Sears affirm'd did not frequent the Meetings of the Sons of Liberty, &c, Now I will venture to go one ſtep further upon this Subject than Capt. Sears has, and to affirm, that *Americanus* himſelf did not frequent thoſe Meeting of the Sons of Liberty; tho' I do not pretend that I did ſo myſelf, but I think I have had better Opportunities of information than he has had: The Truth is, that by theſe Meetings I ſuppoſe *Americanus* means one Thing and Capt. Sears another. If *Americanus* did not know it before, this may ſerve to inform him, that there were two Kinds of Meetings of the Sons of Liberty ſtatedly kept up, the one was of a Select few, from whom the Name Originally derived, and among theſe the Matters of Importance, which were not thought proper to be generally communicated, were tranſacted; the other Meetings, were of thoſe, who when the Name of *Sons of Liberty* began to gain Credit, aſſociated with them, aſſumed the Name, ſerved to increaſe their Weight and Popularity, and were conſulted and concerned'd in the Management of common Affairs. If this is a true State of the Caſe, as I believe it is, *Americanus's* aſſertion of *Falſhood*, &c. falls back upon himſelf and overwhelms him. Alſo two other ugly Words *Impudence* and *Effrontery*, miſapplied by *Americanus*, revert back to him, and appear to be his own Right and Property.

As to Capt Sears's Anſwer to the Queries, being confuſed and nonſenſical, till *Americanus* had pointed out thoſe Defects in it, his aſſertion only, will be thought inſufficient to prove their Exiſtence. The Anſwer appears to me, and to all that I have heard mention it, to be very much to the Purpoſe, and fully concluſive to exculpate Capt. Sears from all that was ſaid or ſuggeſted againſt him in the Queries, and *Americanus* is equally unfortunate in his Attempts to prove the Anſwer nonſenſical, as falſe; his aſſertion, the only Proof he brings, is quite inſufficient for either.

I ſhall not attempt to Detract from the Merit of any of the Gentlemen whom *Americanus* Affirms to have exerted themſelves in Defence and Support of the Sons of Liberty, I hope all their Endeavours will be crown'd with their juſt Reward: But it is certainly unfair to mention the Faults of a Number of People, which this *polite* Writer calls the *L—ſtonian Clan*, as imputeable to Capt. Sears. It is enough for every Man to anſwer for his own Faults.

As to Capt. Sears Aſſertion concerning Mr. D. L—n—y, there is nothing contradictory or improbable in it, nor any Thing but what I verily believe to be ſtrictly true; tho' *Americanus* has twiſted and turn'd it, and placed it in ſeveral falſe Poſitions, in order to make it look like a Lie, and then ſays, if Capt. Sears, had ſo placed and intended what he affirm'd, that then it would have been a *notorious Falſhood*, as he could prove by ſeveral Witneſſes. I don't in the leaſt doubt it.—In this Matter *Americanus* may be quite right—But as ſuch Things as he ſuppoſes were never ſaid by Capt. Sears, he has, I take it, nothing at all to do with thoſe Suppoſitions,

That Capt. Sears had a very conſiderable Influence with the Sons of Liberty, and Inhabitants of this City, that he exerted himſelf in Favour of Mr. De Lancey and contributed greatly to the Succeſs of his Election, is known to Hundreds, and is too notorious to need Proof: But Capt. Sears never ſaid or intimated, that he prevail'd with any of the Sons of Liberty to Vote for Mr. D. or any other Perſon, contrary to their real Sentiments. On the contrary, Capt. Sears has plainly told us his own Reaſons for eſpouſing Mr. D's. Intereſt, and no Doubt the Methods he took to prevail with others was by propoſing reaſonable Motives for their acting as he did.

*Americanus*, paſſes over, with barely mentioning, the next Article, viz. The Aſſembly's granting Money for the Troops &c. and the Excluſion of Judge Livingſton—theſe he ſays may be eaſily cleared up, but he leaves them till a more convenient Seaſon. The firſt of theſe I ſuppoſe to be the principal Thing that occaſion'd a Breach between Capt. Sears, and the Party with whom he was till then aſſociated; and when *Americanus* ſhall attempt to juſtify this Meaſure, which perhaps he may not find ſo eaſy as he ſeems to Imagine, it is not improbable that the Strength of his Argument, may be tried: However the Oppoſition of Capt. Sears to this Grant, is ſo far from being an Argument of his Inconſiſtency, that it is a ſtrong Proof to the contrary; for I am able to prove by many Witneſſes, that he was as ſtrongly oppoſed to granting Money to the Troops before the 6th of Feb. 1768, when the Aſſembly which had ſubſiſted 7 Years was diſſolved, as he has been ſince. But the two oppoſing Parties, ſeem of late, in many weighty Particulars, intirely to have changed their Principles, and the Charge of Inconſiſtency againſt Captain Sears on that Account puts me in Mind of the Story of honeſt Teague, who complain'd of the Variableneſs of the Wind, —for ſays he, *As I went out it was in my Back, and if the Road turn'd to the right Hand, it wat on one Side of my Face; and if to the left Hand on the other Side; and as I came home it was got right in my Face, and ſo it has kept chopping and turning about all Day, blowing every Way and no Way at all.* [For want of Room we are obliged to defer the Remainder till our next.]

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To the PRINTER,

SIR, *New-York, June* 21ſt, 1770.

Pleaſe to give the following a Place in your next, and you'll oblige many of your Cuſtomers, particularly,

Your's, &c.

*To the* Inhabitants *of the* City *of* New-York,

My Friends and Fellow Citizens,

AS I know there is a conſiderable Number of the Inhabitants of this City, (whether a Majority or not, I ſhall not pretend to judge) who are utterly averſe to breaking thro' the Non-Importation Agreement; if they are of my Mind, who am one of that Number, they will, like me, publiſh their Names, as being againſt the leaſt Breach in that ſolemn Agreement, which cannot be made without the moſt pernicious Effects upon all the Britiſh Colonies, and perhaps upon the whole Empire. I have given ſome of the Reaſons for the Subſcriptions I propoſe, in the following Lines, which if approved may precede the Names, tho' more Reaſons might be given, and ſet in a more ſtriking Light—

[But firſt,——To you my Fellow Citizens, who ſeem inclined to break thro' the Non-Importation Agreement —— before it be too late, I would addreſs a few Words, to which I beg your Attention. Conſider with what Difficulty, and what a Stir thro' all the Colonies, this Agreement has been accompliſhed and brought to its preſent Maturity and Operation. Conſider what Reſpect and Honour, in the Eyes of all Nations, it has done all the Colonies where it has taken place, particularly this Colony. Thoſe who have no real Patriotiſm themſelves, are apt to think there is no ſuch Thing in Nature, and that all Pretenſions to it in others, are mere Deceit and Artifice:——Thus the Miniſtry judged of and treated our ſelf-denying Agreement of Non-Importation for our Country's Good,—thus they were perſuaded to conſider it by Bernard, and all the black Legion of Traitors, that either lurk among us, or infuſe their baneful Influence in the Management of our Concerns at home. They repreſented our Agreement as *a Rope of Sand*, that ſelf-intereſted Conſiderations would prevent from becoming general, or would certainly break before it could have the Effect propoſed. They have laboured with all their might to perſuade the People in one Colony, that thoſe in another had violated or were about to violate the Agreements; and the People of England, that the Agreement never would take place in all the Colonies, that it was not adhered to in any, and would ſoon come to nothing in all;—And when, contrary to Expectation, it ſtill ſpread and gather'd Strength, thro' all the Colonies, and began to be generally felt and have its intended Operation in England, ſo that to prevent its full Effect, it was neceſſary for our Enemies to exert their utmoſt Efforts, by perſuading the People there, that they had only to wait a very little longer and it would diſſolve of it ſelf,——When the Truth is, that our perſevering in it a little longer, would fully anſwer the End we at firſt propoſed: At ſuch a Time as this, to break thro' the Agreement, is at once to deſtroy all that the whole Continent has been earneſtly labouring for theſe ſeveral Years paſt,—and forever hereafter to diſcredit the Effect of ſuch an Expedient. However grievous the *Oppreſſions that may hereafter be thrown upon the Colonies, if this Agreement is ſupported, we might be ſure to get rid of them by the like Means; but if it now fails, it will loſe all its Credit, and will never be truſted or tried again.

At ſuch a Time as this, to break thro' the Agreement, will be to verify all that Bernard and every Enemy to America and to Freedom, have ſuggeſted and reported againſt us, it will be to blaſt the Hopes of all our Friends in England and elſewhere, it will diſcredit all the favourable Things they have ſaid of us, and cover them with Shame and Confuſion; it will ſtrip us of all our blooming ſhort-lived Honours, and make us the Scorn and Contempt of all Nations; it will make the Name of *Patriotiſm* it ſelf univerſally contemptible; it will complete the Triumph of our Enemies over us, and fully concur with the Meaſures of the Miniſtry, in riviting the Chains of Slavery upon America, and deſtroying the Engliſh Conſtitution: And in what Light, to our Siſter Colonies, to Great Britain and to all the World,——ſhall we in this Colony and City appear? We who have been conſider'd as Patterns to the other Colonies, and held in Honour, as being among the foremoſt in ſupporting the juſt Rights and Liberties of America!——Shall we not become contemptible and odious in Proportion as we have been reſpected? If the ſhameful Breach begins with us, to us will all the dreadful Conſequences juſtly be imputed,——the Stain will be indelible, the Odium will remain upon this City for ever. Will it excuſe this City to the reſt of the World, if it ſhould appear that a Majority of the Inhabitants concurred in deſiring to break thro' the Agreement? or in that Caſe, will it excuſe you, Gentlemen, who have the greateſt Influence, and were principally concerned in collecting the Senſe of the People? Suppoſing there is really ſuch a Majority, (which is not admitted) was it fairly and properly obtained? Was that Opinion given and ſubſcribed, with due Deliberation, Knowledge and Freedom? Or were not a very conſiderable Number of the Subſcribers, influenced and determined, by your Perſuaſions and Repreſentation, or by ſubmitting their Opinions to be guided by your Advice and ſuperior Judgment? Can Opinions ſo given and obtained, properly be called the Voice of the People, or give a Sanction to the Diſſolution of an Agreement of ſuch immenſe Weight and Importance? And as a real Majority of the Inhabitants, would not ſecure the principal Actors from the juſt Reproaches of the reſt of the Inhabitants who were againſt breaking the Agreement, ſo neither would the Breach of it by a general Concurrence of this whole Province, ſecure it from Contempt and Infamy in the Opinion of our Siſter Colonies, of Great Britain, and all the reſt of the World.

Think then, my Fellow Citizens, before it be too late, the Conſequences of the Step you are going to take, you may yet ſtop ſhort, with Honour,——let not the loſs of a little preſent Gain, the Removal of a little temporary Inconveniency, tempt you to entail upon your ſelves and your Poſterity, an intolerable Evil, which in all human Probability would laſt till Time ſhall be no more. The Turks and other Nations, who loſt their Freedom above a Thouſand Years ago, are more likely now to continue Slaves, than they were the firſt Day their Chains were fixt upon them

If there are a few reſtricted Articles, which for the publie Benefit ought to be imported, (and perhaps all Articles neceſſary for carrying on our own Manufactures, may be of this Sort) it would be a very eaſy Matter, ſo far to amend the

Agreement; without weakening it in the leaſt, or wounding our Credit with our Siſter Colonies, or in England; nay I belive in the latter Place it would add Weight to it;—for one great Reaſon why they there ſuppoſe we ſhall break thro' the Agreement, is the Generality of the Reſtriction, which excludes us from many Things, tho' of ſmall Value, without which they ſuppoſed we ſhould not long be able to ſubſiſt. I am of Opinion that there might be an Admiſſion of ſuch of theſe Articles as are really neceſſary, without deſtroying or weakening the Agreement.

As to the Argument, that ſeveral Perſons ſubſiſt wholly by the Profits ariſing on the Sale of Goods, and cannot otherwiſe ſupport themſelves,—I am of Opinion there is no Weight in the Argument. The private Intereſt of ſuch Perſons, ought not to ſtand one Moment in Competition with the Common Good. They ought to wait patiently, till the Circumſtances of the Times alters in their Favour; or if they cannot do this, then to apply themſelves to other Employments;—the very Reſtriction itſelf affords abundant Opportunities for this, ſince the Want of the Articles uſually imported, gives the greateſt Encouragement for the Manufacture of them among our ſelves, and is a ſufficient Inducement for thoſe who uſed to employ their Money in the Britiſh Trade, to turn it into another Channel, perhaps equally profitable to themſelves, but certainly more conſiſtent with the Intereſt of their Country]

I am, your ſincere Friend and Wellwiſher,

A CITIZEN.

*Sketch of a Declaration, propoſed to be ſubſcribed and publiſh'd, together with the Names, againſt breaking the Non-Importation Agreement.*

WHEREAS the Agreement for Non-Importation of Goods from Great-Britain, was a Meaſure entered into by the unanimous Concurrence of all the Britiſh Colonies, pledging their Faith to each other for the Performance; and whereas the Object of this Agreement, was a Matter of the higheſt of all temporal Concerns, no leſs than the Preſervation of our Freedom and Property, the Diciſion of the important Queſtion, whether for the Future we ſhall have any Property at all, or not—Whether we ſhall be Freemen or Slaves? And whereas the faithful and perſevering Adherance to the ſaid Agreement, according to the Opinion of the wiſeſt and beſt Friends to America, both here and in England, would with infallible Certainty have procured us a Redreſs of all the oppreſſive unconſtitutional Burdens impoſedupon us by the Miniſtry of Great-Britain, and is the only peaceable Means in our Power to uſe, that will effectually anſwer that End;—And whereas to our great Grief and Shame, we perceive a Diſpoſition in many People in this City to break through and diſannul the ſaid Agreement, which we apprehend will end in its Diſſolution. We therefore Think it incumbent upon us, 1ſt for the Honour of the City—that it may not be thought it was entirely deſtitute of Perſons who conſider'd their own Good as involved in that of the Publick, and ſought no private Advantage at the Expence of the Liberties of their Country. 2d For the Vindication of our own Characters, wherever we are known—That whoever knows we are Inhabitants of the City of New-York, may know that it was not with our Concurrence that a ſolemn Agreement, obtain'd with Difficulty and great Expence of Time upon which the moſt ineſtimable Rights of a great Nation depended, was broke thro' and deſtroy'd!—And that at a Time too, when a little longer Perſeverance in it, would have produced the Effect originally deſigned: On the Contrary, that it may be known, We uſed all the Means in our Power to continue the ſaid Non-Importation Agreement in its full Force and Effect, and to prevent its Diſſolution. In Witneſs whereof we hereunto ſubſcribe our Names and deſire they may be publiſhed, as Inhabitants of the City of New-York, who are utterly againſt breaking thro' the Non-Importation Agreement, and heartily deſirous it ſhould continue, till the End for which it was enter'd into is fully obtained.

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MR. GAINE, *New-York, June 18.*

*Pleaſe to give the following a Place in your Paper.*

ON Monday the 11th Inſt a Number of Merchants and Mechanicks waited on our Committee, deſiring the Senſe of this City might be taken by Subſcription, (as the beſt Method) to know whether an Alteration was not thought by the Inhabitants neceſſary to be made in our Non-Importation Agreement; in Conſequence of which a Meeting was called the ſame Evening, when the following Advertiſement was drawn up, and Perſons appointed in each Ward to take Subſcriptions, firſt propoſing the following Queſtions to each Perſon. *Do you approve of a general Importation of Goods from* Great-Britain, *except Tea and other Articles which are or may be ſubject to a Duty on Importation? Or, Do you approve of our Non-Importation Agreement continuing in the Manner it now is?* Subſcriptions were taken in accordingly, when a great Majority appeared for Importation, agreeable to this Advertiſement, on which the Committee ſent Expreſſes to Boſton and Philadelphia, on Saturday laſt, requeſting their Concurrence.

### The ADVERTISEMENT.

WHEREAS an Act was paſſed in the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, for repealing the Act impoſing a Duty on Paper, Paint, and Glaſs, imported from Great Britain into the Colonies, by which a Step is made towards reconciling the Differences that unhappily ſubſiſt between the Mother-Country and the Colonies. We the Subſcribers, in Attention to this conciliating Meaſure, and at the ſame Time to ſhew the juſt Regard we have for the Liberties of theſe Colonies, which we conſider as infringed by all Acts of Parliament, impoſing Taxes without our Conſent; do agree, that we will not import or receive from Great-Britain, any Article or Articles upon which a Duty is laid or hereafter may be laid for the Purpoſe of raiſing a Revenue in America: And whereas the aforeſaid Act, repealing the Duties on Paper, Paint and Glaſs, will not take Place till after the 1ſt of December next, We do alſo agree, not to receive or import any of the ſaid Articles, until the ſaid 1ſt of December next: And whereas the Duty on Tea ſtill remains unrepealed. We do hereby alſo further agree, that we will not import from Great-Britain, any Tea, until the ſaid Duty be taken off; all other Articles which are free of Duty we agree to import as uſual. If any Goods ſhall arrive contrary to this and our former Agreement, they ſhall be re-ſhipped immediately. And any Perſons, Maſters of Veſſels or others, that ſhall import or receive a Conſignment of any dutiable Goods, ſhall be deemed Enemies to the Colonies, and treated accordingly.

But that this Agreement ſhall not take Place until we deſire the Concurrence of Boſton and Philadelphia, and receive their Anſwer by return of Expreſs, when if this Agreement ſhould be rejected by the other Colonies, the Senſe of this Town will be again taken.

Mr. HOLT, *June 19.*

HAVING read in Mr. Gaine's laſt paper, the account which precedes the advertiſement publiſhed by thoſe perſons who are for breaking the non-importation agreement; leſt the neighbouring colonies, and the reſt of the world may be deceived, by the artful manner in which the matter is there repreſented; I think it a duty (which I owe the community) to ſet that tranſaction, in its proper and juſt light;—which is as follows.——A number of ſelfiſh, mercenary importers, and a few mechanicks, the tools of a party, (who to their eternal ſhame and reproach, are endeavouring to entail infamy upon this province, and ſlavery upon the whole continent) waited upon the committee of merchants, *deſiring the ſenſe of this city ſhould be taken by ſubſcription, whether an alteration ſhould not be made in our non-importation agreement*; and requeſting the ſanction of the committee for that purpoſe; upon which application, they received for anſwer that the committee could not with any propriety interfere in the matter.—In the next paragraph the writer ſeems to inſinuate as if the committee had agreed to the meaſure; for he there ſays, *in conſequence of which a meeting was called the ſame evening, the following advertiſement was drawn up, and perſons appointed to go through the different wards*, &c. From theſe expreſſions, the world may be led to believe that the meeting here alluded to, was a general one of the inhabitants convened for that purpoſe, which is ſo far from being the caſe, that it was a partial and private meeting, (held at a tavern) and conſiſted almoſt entirely of thoſe who were for breaking the agreement, there not being more than one or two perſons preſent who were for continuing of it.—As to the aſſertion, that *a majority appeared for importation, agreeable to the advertiſement*, I do poſitively deny it, as there were not quite twelve hundred perſons who ſigned for importing (notwithſtanding the diligence and indefatigable induſtry of thoſe who went about for that purpoſe) and I am well aſſured, they do not amount to above one third of the inhabitants of this city (not to mention the counties, who have an undoubted right to give their voices upon this very intereſting and important ſubject) This the party for importing, appeared ſo ſenſible of, that they refuſed to give a reaſonable time, to thoſe perſons, who had taken ſubſcriptions for continuing the agreement, to bring in their liſts: But inſtead of that, expreſſes ſhould immediately be ſent to Boſton, and Philadelphia, to inform them of the ſteps which had been taken here; and requeſting that they would take the ſenſe of their inhabitants (upon the matter) as ſoon as poſſible,——I will farther add, that a great many of thoſe who have ſigned for importing, declare, they did it upon no other principle than to import (all but the dutiable articles) provided the ſame was agreed to by the inhabitants of Boſton and Philadelphia.

*A Son of Liberty.*

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### A CARD, Number 2.

A *Member of the Church of England, and* a ſon of liberty, *preſents his compliments once more*, to thoſe gentlemen, who are endeavouring for an immediate and *untimely* importation of goods from *Great Britain*; and moſt earneſtly begs the liberty, to offer them ſome other *hints* to be improved; and to repeat and requeſt that they will pleaſe to recollect, *that the New Yorkers*, have been always *honourable and diſtinguiſhable in this glorious cauſe*, and that they being now *foremoſt*, in an over haſty, *deſtructive*, unſteady tranſaction, *of this important nature*; may in its conſequence, appear to the world, *traiterous*, and fix an indelible infamy *on the reſpectable Province of New-York*;——For, no *particular city, or place*, under the line of the Britiſh juriſdiction, has a right to break ground, *or to ſhrink back in the leaſt*, from the grand and *ſacred univerſal cauſe of liberty*.——Pleaſe likewiſe to obſerve, that our *numerous, noble and powerful friends in Great Britain*, may very poſſibly be *irritated*, and when opportunity ſuits, they may *reſent* theſe irregular ſteps.—*In fact, by our levity we leſſen ourſelves in the eſteem of all parties, there and every where*; conſequently, any province, ſeparately or conjointly, ſhould proceed with the very utmoſt caution.——*the provinces muſt act in ſtrict unity, or become abſolutely* SLAVES.

*Every ſigner* of the late *haſty pernicious ſcheme*, ſhould have his *name cancelled directly*;——a ſuitable place *for a congreſs*, provided a convenient time be given for a meeting, *from Boſton, New-York, and Philadelphia*, &c. *is an open* and eligible method of proceeding; and an importation, if agreed upon *thereat*, ſhould be regular, and as general throughout the continent as poſſible,——*the agreement ought to be made as much as is practicable, in favour of glaziers, painters, and mechanicks, as of thoſe who can better ſupport themſelves*; and if the firſt of *next December*, ſhould be adjudged a ſuitable time for receiving goods aboard, and if any *miſchievous act of parliament*, ſhould then exiſt, the importation ſhould be brought on *under the firm cover, of a univerſal ſubſcribing of names, by all parties that chooſe it*, in the nature of a proteſt, *to be handed down to poſterity*, to ſhow, that we were *ſteadily determined* to ſteer clear of *ſlavery*;—that it was not brought forward in compliance with any Britiſh act of parliament, *paſſed there*, for the expreſs purpoſe of raiſing a revenue in *America*, but thro' a neceſſitous compulſion, &c.

If individuals in narrow circumſtances, are further diſtreſſed by a *ſmall* (but really neceſſary) *procraſtination*, let us univerſally petition our aſſembly, to grant *a reaſonable ſum*, for relief of ſufferers;——We have the ſtrongeſt reaſon to truſt, that *money* would cheerfully be granted; as it would be done to anſwer a *generous, humane*, and *exceedingly valuable purpoſe among ourſelves*.

⁂ All thoſe, who inadvertently have ſigned this *diſreputable ſcheme* of importation, and cannot get their names cancelled, ſhould immediately ſign *a regular proteſt* againſt it, to cover the *everlaſting* conſequence of a publication of *names*.

New-York, June 20th, 1770.

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### *To the* PRINTER.

### QUERIES.

*IS not ſelling common Bohea Tea, at the extravagant price of 10s. or 11s. per* ℔. *inſtead of only 4/6. and 5/6. a baſe violation of our Non-importation agreement; as well as the importation of Engliſh cheeſe, &c. from Ireland?—And if the* end *of Iſaac Sears and Peter Van Dervoort's appointment was* " to prevent the leaſt infraction of the non-importation agreement," *how came they to* wink, *at ſo notorious a* breach *of it in the above-mentioned inſtance?—Or did* they *find that their power was at an* end, *and that* they *could no longer* " *call the folks together for* ſuch *Purpoſes?—Why then muſt* many *of the committee be falſly ſtigmatized by* thoſe *aſſuming men, with a* " ſeeming *deſire of breaking an agreement, which none of them ever propoſed or intended, other than only to amend, and thereby render permanent,* that *which would otherwiſe infallibly deſtroy itſelf?—Or do* thoſe *two pretended patriots, ape the ſtyle of the immortal Mr. Pitt, that* they *will not be reſponſible for meaſures* they *are no longer allowed to guide?*——

*Gentlemen,*

AS the End of our Appointment was to prevent the leaſt Infraction of the Non-Importation Agreement, and as many of this Committee ſeem deſirous of breaking thro' the ſaid Agreement: We the Subſcribers, in Juſtice to our Conſtituents, cannot act in future as Members of a Committee, with Men who are uſing every Effort to counteract the very Deſign of our Appointment.

New-York, June 14.

ISAAC SEARS,
PETER VAN DEVOORT.

To Mr. ISAAC LOW,
Chairman of the Committee of Merchants.

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### NEW-YORK, June 21.

We hear from Philadelphia, that the People there are determined to abide by the Non-Importation agreement, and have rejected the late Propoſal from this place for the Importation of Britiſh Goods.

The inhabitants of Maryland, Pennſylvania, New-Jerſey, Stratford, New-Haven, and the Towns on Connecticut River in Connecticut, Boſton, and Salem, have excluded the People of Rhode-Iſland, from trading with them, and have ſent back their Veſſels, till they ſhall fully come into the Non-Importation Agreement ſubſiſting in the other Colonies, and have made Satisfaction for their late ſcandalous Defection.

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### To-Morrow,

To be Sold, at the Coffee-Houſe,

At 12 o'Clock, at Vendue,

THE Brig BUMPER, WILLIAM FOWLKES, Maſter; as per Inventory, to be ſeen at the Place of Sale; the Veſſel to be ſeen at Cruger's Wharf.

June 21, 1770.

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### PERRY HAYES and SHERBROOK,

Have for Sale,

MUSCOVADO, Sugars, beſt French and Jamaica cotton, dried Spaniſh hides. Cinnamon, Cadiz Salt, Britiſh canvas, crates of white ſtone diſhes, and Dutch Sithes. The remainder of their European goods will be ſold on very low terms. 33 40

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### INOCULATION.

GEORGE PUGH Surgeon, lately arrived from Jamaica, acquaints the Public, that he was the firſt Perſon who introduced the Suttonian Method of Inoculation for the Small-Pox in that Part of the Weſt-Indies, where he has been inſtrumental in almoſt eradicating that moſt loathſome Diſeaſe He now propoſes carrying on that Branch of his Profeſſion, every Spring and Fall, in Elizabeth Town New-Jerſey, where he has opened a Commodious Houſe for the Reception of Patients. Any Perſon, Family or Company deſirous of being Inoculated by him at New-York, Philadelphia or elſe-where, may depend upon his ſtricteſt Care and Attendance to conduct them through the Small-Pox, and upon Terms agreeable to their Circumſtances, and what may juſtly be added, with very little Loſs of Time or Hindrance. And that all Perſons may have it in their Power to ſatisfy themſelves of the Utility of his Practice, he has inſerted a few of the Eſtates that were inoculated by him, without the loſs of a Patient, in the Pariſh of Weſtmoreland, Jamaica, each Eſtate having not leſs than 400 Slaves upon an Avarage, Dorcas Valley, William Wittes, Eſq; Angleaſea, Samuel Houghton; Paradiſe, John Cope; Egypt, Ditto; Proſpect, H. Brickets; Amity, William Boſley; South-Field, William Blake; Williamsfield, Crawl Roaring-River, Hertford, Beckford, Eſq; Mount Pleaſant, Jacob Ferris, Sweet-River, Friendſhip, Greenwich, Tho. Vaſſall.

With many more Eſtates and white People throughout the Iſland, too numerous to be inſerted in this Advertiſement.

N. B. The Poor, properly recommended, will be inoculated gratis.

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### Wanted as a Cook,

A Negro wench, who can be well recommended; for further particulars inquire of Mr. DEAS, hair dreſſer, near the Exchange. 33 36

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### JONAS PHILLIPS,

Auctioneer and Broker,

BUYS and ſells all ſorts of goods on commiſſions, for perſons at home or abroad, charters and freights veſſels, procures money at intereſt, and tranſacts all other the general buſineſs of a broker and auctioneer, with the greateſt diſpatch, integrity and ſecrecy. On Tueſday next will be ſold at publick vendue, at the ſaid Phillip's houſe wherein Capt. Thomas Randle lately lived; near the White Hall, oppoſite David Clarkſon, Eſq; a parcell of ſhop goods, with ſome fine ſilk and hair twiſt and buttons, Iriſh linen, Batavia arrack in bottles, Engliſh china, Scotch ſnuff, &c. On Thurſday the 28th inſt. two fine Engliſh horſes and ſundry furniture, at the merchants coffee-houſe. Any perſon inclining to employ the ſaid Phillips as a broker or actioneerer, may have ſecurity for the neat proceeds, for any quantity of goods put into his hands, if required. Goods taken for ſale any time in the day and ſold at private ſale or publick auction, exceeding cheap for ready money. 33—36 *New-York, June 20th, 1770.*

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New-York, June 21, 1770.

RUN away, on Friday laſt, from the ſubſcriber, living in New-York, an apprentice lad, named James Pall, a baker by trade; had on when he went away, a beaver hat, a tow-cloth jacket and trowſers, wore no ſtockings, had braſs carved buckles in his ſhoes, and a ſcar under his right eye—Whoever ſecures and brings him to his maſter, ſhall have a dollar reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

33 36 JOHN STAGG.

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BY *Order of the Honourable Daniel Horſmanden, Eſq; Chief Juſtice of the Supreme Court of Judicature for the Province of New-York. Notice is hereby given, to John Beckman, formerly of the City of New-York, Block-maker, but now of the County of Bergen, and all others, whom it may concern; that on application and due proof made; the ſaid Juſtice purſuant to the Directions of one certain Act of the Governor, the Council and the General-Aſſembly of the Colony of New-York, in ſuch caſe lately made and provided, intituled,* " *An Act to prevent frauds in Debtors,*" *hath iſſued his Warrant directed to the Sheriff of the City and County of New-York, commanding him to attach, ſeize, take, and ſafely keep, the Goods, Chattels and Effects of the ſaid John Beckman, an abſconding Debtor, and that unleſs the ſaid John Beckman, his Attorney or Attornies, Factors or Agents, ſhall in a Year and a Day, from the Time of ſuch Seizure, redeem his ſaid Goods, Chattels and Effects, and pay his Debts, upon giving ſufficient Security to the Creditor or Creditors to anſwer the Value of the ſaid Goods, with the Coſts; all his ſaid Goods, Chattels and Effects, ſo ſeized and taken, will be ſold for the Satisfaction of his Creditors. Dated the Twenty Sixth Day of May, 1770.* 33 36.

## POET'S CORNER.

### On PEACE and RETIREMENT.

*HAIL ye ſoſt ſeats! ye limped ſprings and floods!*
*Ye flowery meads, ye vales, and mazy woods!*
*Ye limpid ſtreams, that ever murmering flow!*
*Ye verdant meads, where flowers eternal grow!*
*Ye ſhady vales, where zephyrs ever play!*
*Ye woods, where little warblers tune their lay!*
*Here grant me, Heaven, to end my peaceful days,*
*And ſteal myſelf from life by ſlow decays;*
*With age unknown to pain or ſorrow bleſs'd,*
*To the dark grave ritiring as to reſt;*
*While gently, with one ſigh, this mortal frame,*
*Diſſolving, turns to aſhes whence it came;*
*While my freed ſoul departs without a groan,*
*And joyful wings her flight to worlds unknown.*
*Ye gloomy grots, ye awful ſolemn cells,*
*Where holy, thoughtful, contemplation dwells,*
*Guard me from ſplendid cares and tireſome ſtate,*
*That pompous miſery of being great;*
*Content with eaſe, ambitious to deſpiſe*
*Illuſtrious vanity, and glorious vice!*
*Come, thou chaſte maid, here ever let me ſtray,*
*While the calm hours ſteal unperceiv'd away;*
*Here court the muſes, while the ſun on high*
*Flames in the vault of heaven, and fires the ſky;*
*Or while the night's dark wings this globe ſurround,*
*And the pale moon begins her ſolemn round;*
*Bid my free ſoul to ſtarry orbs repair,*
*Thoſe radiant worlds which float in ambient air,*
*And with a regular confuſion ſtray,*
*Oblique, direct, along the arial way;*
*Or when aurora, from her golden bowers,*
*Exhales the fragrance of the balmy flowers,*
*Reclin'd in ſilence on a moſſy bed,*
*Conſult the learned volumes of the dead;*
*Fallen realms and empires in deſcription view,*
*Live o'er paſt times, and ancient days renew.*
*Thus lonely, thoughtful may I run the race*
*Of tranſient life, in no unuſeful eaſe!*
*And thou, fair peace, from the wild floods of war,*
*Come dove like and thy blooming olive bear;*
*Tell me, ye victors what ſtrange charms ye find*
*In conqueſt, that deſtruction of mankind!*
*Unenvy'd may your laurels ever grow,*
*That never flouriſh but in human woe;*
*If never earth the wreath triumphal bears*
*'Til drench'd in heroes blood, or orphans tears.*

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THIS is to forewarn the Public in general, not to truſt any Perſon or Perſons whatſoever on my Account, without my Order in writing, as I will not pay for any Thing that will be taken up in my Name after the Publication hereof. Witneſs my Hand at New-York, the 23th Day of June, 1770.

32 35 **DUNCAN M'MULLAN.**

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## Wants Employment,

A Young man that would willingly ſerve a gentleman in the country, as a clerk and ſteward: Or would teach ſchool in a gentleman's family; Or a public ſchool in a good neighbourhood. For further particulars inquire of the printer. 42 35

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*New-York, June 7, 1770.*

## COMMON COUNCIL CHAMBER.

WHEREAS it appears to this Board, by an Account exhibited to them by their Treaſurer, That very conſiderable Sums are due and owing to this Corporation, from a Number of Perſons for Rents reſerved on Grants, Leaſes, and otherwiſe; which have from Time to Time iſſued to them: And whereas ſeveral Notifications have heretofore been made by this Board, requeſting the Payment of ſuch Arrears; notwithſtanding which, little or no Notice has hitherto been paid. This Board do therefore hereby Order, that Alderman Blagge, Alderman Des Broſſes, Alderman Lott, with Meſſrs. Huggit, Curtenius, and Van Varck, or any four of them, be a Committee to convene before them, without Delay, all ſuch Perſons, who ſo appear to be in Arrear for Quit-Rents, and otherwiſe, in order that the ſame may be duly paid and ſatisfied; and all ſuch as do not attend ſaid Committee, may depend on being proſecuted, without expecting any further or other Notice from the Board. *By Order of the Common Council,*

AUGUSTUS V. CORTLANDT, *Clerk.*

The above Committee, in Conſequence of their Appointment, have deſired me to give Notice, to ſuch Perſons who are indebted to the Corporation, that they, the ſaid Committee will attend, at the Common Council Chamber in the City-Hall of this City, on Monday the 18th of this Inſtant June, at Four o'Clock in the Afternoon, and ſo on from Day to Day, at the ſame Hour, during that Week, in order that ſuch as are diſpoſed to ſatisfy their Arrears, may attend accordingly. *By Order of the ſaid Committee,*

32 35 AUGUSTUS V. CORTLANDT.

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## To be ſold, at public Vendue,

On the 10th of July next, if not ſold before at private Sale,

A Convenient dwelling houſe and lot, ſituated on the road leading to Courſer's-Hook, between lawyer Jones's and the rope-walk: The houſe is two ſtories, with three convenient rooms that have fire-places in them. The lot contains in front, 62½ feet, in rear 200, with a good board fence round the ſaid lot: Likewiſe there is on the ſaid lot, a number of valuable fruit trees. Whoever inclines to purchaſe the ſaid houſe and lot, at private ſale, may apply to EDWARD MEEKS, in Horſe and Cart-Street. The lot is leaſed ground for 42 years, from the year 67. Whoever inclines to purchaſe the ſaid houſe and lot, may appear at the premiſes, on the day of ſale, as it will be peremptorily ſold, between 2 and 3 o'clock in the afternoon. 32 35

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THIS is to give Notice, that the Partnerſhip, late between Joſhua Carman and John Abeel is diſſolved, and that the ſaid Joſhua Carman, now carries on Buſineſs on his own Account, and has for Sale, Rum, Sugar, Molaſſes, Tea, Indigo, Pepper, &c. Wholeſale and retale. 22 35

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## GEORGE BALL,

Being obliged to move until the Store in which he now lives, in Bayard-Street. is rebuilt, will ſell, very low for Caſh;

*Pencill'd China.*

TEA table ſets complete,
Quart bowls, [45 ps.
Pint ditto,
Cream jugs,
Sugar diſhes,
Tea pot ſtands,
Spoon boats,
Flower jarrs,
Quart mugs,
3 pint coffee pots,
Coffee cups and ſaucers,
Butter plates,
Tea cups and ſaucers with handles.

*Burnt Image China.*

Complete tea table ſets, (39 ps.
Gallon bowls,
Three quart do.
3 pint do.
2 pint do.
1 pint do.
Chocolate do.
Cups and ſaucers, (4 ſizes,
Tea pots,
Cream jugs with covers,
Sugar diſhes,
Tea pot ſtands,
Cups and ſaucers with handies, large and ſmall,
Odd ſaucers,—Salt ſellers.

*Blue and white China.*

Table and ſoup plates,
Odd ſaucers,—Salt ſellers,
Do. cups, 2 ſizes,
Gallon bowls,
3 Quart do.
3 Pint do.
2 Pint do.
1 do. do.
3 Pint coffee pots,
½ Pint bowls,
Butter plates,
Large cups and ſaucers,
Small do.
Tea pots, 3 ſizes,
Do. and ſtands,
Spoon boats.

*Brown China.*

Large tea pots,
Small do.
Slop bowls,
Chocolate do.
3 Pint coffee pots.

*White China.*

Sugar diſhes,
Cream jugs,
Flower jars.

*White Stone Ware.*

Sets of oblong diſhes,
Tureens, large and ſmall,
Butter tubs and ſtands,
Worceſter pattern ſallad,
Bowls and ſtands, &c. &c.
Table and butter plates,
Jelly and pudding forms, different patterns.

*Delph Ware.*

Gallon bowls, bottles and baſons, large,
3 Quart bowls,
2 do. do.
1 do. do.
Pint and half pint do.
Plates,—Bowls and baſons, 2 ſizes,
Quart mugs,—Pint & ½ pint,
Sugar diſhes, &c.

*Plain Glaſs Ware.*

Gallon decanters,—3 Qu. do.
2 Quart do. 1 do. do.
Wine and water glaſſes,
Waſh hand glaſſes with plates,
Beer glaſſes,
Common wine do.
Cruets,—Butter tubs and ſtands,
Punch glaſſes with handles,
Patty pans,—Sugar diſhes,
Salt ſellers and linings,
Jelly and bird glaſſes.

*Flower'd Glaſs.*

Decanters, new faſhion,
Wine and water, and
Ale glaſſes,
Neat cut ſalts,
Do. cruets,
Bowls with covers, 2 ſizes,
Odd glaſſes with ſilver tops, for cruet ſtands,
Cruet ſtands from 12s. to £.3

*Iron Ware from England.*

Fiſh kettles with ſtrainers, 3 ſizes,
Stew pans, 5 ſizes,
Tin patty pans, 3 ſizes,
Gallon and 3 quart tea kettles,

*Queen Pattern Lamps,*

Of the neweſt patterns, very uſeful for ſick perſons,
Tin lamps that ſerves for ſeveral uſes,
Table matts, 2 ſizes,
Pocket ſteelyards,
Snuff boxes,
Tob. do. with burning glaſſes,
Japan'd ſpectacle caſes,
Ivory black, 3s. per pound,
Briſtol grindſtones,
London grindones, ſeveral ſizes,
Beſt velvet corks,
Common do.

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## TO BE SOLD,

*And entered upon the firſt Day of April next,*

THE Dwelling Houſe where the late Robert Hunter Morris Eſq; lived, with the Out-Houſes, and One Hundred and Eighty-ſeven and a Half Acres of Land, with Meadow ſituate on Shrewſbury River. Inquire of ROBERT HARTSHORNE.

*Portland-Point, June 11, 1770.* 32 35

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ANY Gentleman inclining or intending to carry on the Spermaceti-Works, in all the various Branches; may hear of a young Man at Mr. Gilſton's, near the Head of Chapel-Street; who will engage to anſwer his higheſt Expectations, in performing every Branch thereunto belonging: And likewiſe erect the Materials for carrying on ſaid Buſineſs.

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*New York, 2d May, 1770.*

RUN-AWAY *from the Subſcriber, living in Broad-Street, on Saturday the 28th of April laſt, a yellow Skin Negro Wench, named Bella, born in Barbados, about 23 Years of Age, of a middle Stature: Had on when ſhe went away, a blue ſtriped Homeſpun Petticoat, a blue Coating Waiſtcoat lined with Oznabrugs, a blue Cotton Romall Handkerchief tied about her Head, and a red and white croſs barr'd Handkerchief round her Neck, without Shoes or Stockings. Whoever will apprehend and bring the ſaid Negro Wench to her Maſter, ſhall have Five Dollars Reward; and whoever harbours or conceals her, may reſt fully aſſured of having the Severity of the Law put in Force againſt them.* (32 35) *RICHARD HARRIS.*

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New-York, 28th May, 1770.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber in New-York, an indented ſervant man, a nailor by trade, named Robert Mathews, about 5 feet 10 inches high, dark brown hair, of a fair complexion, blew eyes, well built, and much pitted with the ſmall-pox, knock kneed, was born in Philadelphia; had on when he went away, a brown foreſt cloth coat, green waiſtcoat, blue and white ſtriped lining, coarſe trowſers, with buttons on them marked 16. Whoever takes up the ſaid run away, and ſecures him in any of his majeſty's goals, or brings him to his maſter, ſhall have Four Dollars, and all reaſonable charges paid by HENRY USTICK. 30 33

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THE Truſtees for all the Creditors of Meſſrs. Perreau and Jollie of Guadaloupe, whoſe Eſtate within this Colony, hath been attached; Do hereby give Notice, that they are ready to make a Dividend among the Creditors of the ſaid Perreau and Jollie, of the Monies which have come to their Hand. And they do hereby deſire all the ſaid Creditors, to meet them at the Counting-Houſe of Hugh and Alexander Wallace, in Burnet-Street, of the City of New-York, on Thurſday the ninth Day of Auguſt next, at 3 o'Clock in the Afternoon; when the Accounts will be adjuſted, and a Dividend made, agreeable to the Directions of an Act, entitled, an Act to prevent Frauds in Debtors.

*New-York, 7th June, 1770.*
HUGH WALLACE,
ALEXANDER WALLACE,
31 33 ANTHONY VAN DAN.

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City of New-York, 31ſt May 1770.

## To the PUBLIC.

EDWARD BARDIN, who lately kept the King's Arms Tavern, in the Fields, will open on Monday next, a complete Victualing-Houſe, the Sign of the Golden Ton, in Chapel-Street; where Gentlemen may Breakfaſt, Dine and Sup, any Day in the Week:—Alſo Dinners or Suppers for large or ſmall ſet Companies, provided in the moſt genteel Manner, on the ſhorteſt Notice.—Victuals ready dreſſed, ſold out in any Quantity, to ſuch Perſons who may find it convenient to ſend for it; *And* every Day, from eleven o'Clock till twelve, a Cloth will be laid, for ſuch Gentlemen who may chooſe a Reliſh, &c.

Said Bardin, returns his ſincere Thanks to his former Cuſtomers, for their many Favours, and humbly hopes for a Continuance thereof, which he will endeavour to Merit, by the moſt civil Treatment, and the very beſt Accommodations.

The public Prints taken in for Gentlemen's Amuſement.

N. B. Mead and Cakes, as uſual: Such Perſons as ſend for Mead out of the Houſe, are deſired to ſend good clean Bottles, in return for thoſe taken away. 30 33

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## HENRY REMSEN, jun. & Com.

*Have remaining for Sale at their Store in Hanover-Square,* on the moſt reaſonable Terms, *the following Articles;*

SCARLET, blue, green, drab colour and mixt broadcloths; red ſtruods, ſcarlet ſhalloon, crimſon and yellow tammy, green and blue calimanco, black ruſſel; plain and figured black everlaſting, flowered drawboy, brown thickſet, dyed barragon, cotton ribbs, white and dyed jeans; a few pieces of linen check, ſtriped camblet, figured duroys and ſtuffs, figured white ſilk gauze; 6-4, 6-4 and half qur and 7-4 bed bunts; ſtriped ticken, clouting diaper, mens and boys black worſted ſtockings, girls and maids blue do. ſcarlet & black breeches pieces, mens ſilk ſtockings, boys brown thread do. womens fine white thread do. a few pieces of chints and callico; ſtriped and check'd muzeen and loretto for mens veſts; a few pieces of white and black edging, ſmoe trimming and other ribbons; black trimming for hatts, black figured mode, ſilk knee garters, black cravats; buttons, ſilk and hair, and twiſt; temple ſpectacles, fine and coarſe horn combs, combs in caſes; girls and womens fans of various ſorts, womens black ſilk gloves and mits; white, black and green threads, wafers in boxes; white and yellow metal and plated buttons, horſewhips, mixt and brown pluſh; womens crape, Iriſh linens, Iriſh camblet, ſtriped holland, brown Mancheſter velvet, white China taffaties and flower'd damaſk, ſcarlet ſilk cord, broad ſcarlet gimp, green ſilk purſes; fine and coarſe darning needles, girls and maids purple flower'd mits, womens black crape fans; darning thread, ſome links, buckles, ſciſſars, razors, ſmall ſnuff boxes, ſweet meat knives, beeds; long fiſhes, that can be recommended, &c.

ALSO,

The very beſt of wool cards,—and cotton cards.

☞ Ready money given for any quantity of merchantable POT and PEARL ASHES. 30 33

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## FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RUN-away from the Subſcriber, living in Eveſham, Burlington County, New-Jerſey, on the 25th Inſtant May; an Engliſh Servant Man, named Thomas Haines, about 20 Year, of Age, 5 Feet 8 or 9 Inches high, ſtoops in his Walk, has a down Look, wears his own ſtragiht brown Hair, little Eyes, is ſlender built: Had on and took with him, a half worn Beaver Hat, a drab coloured homeſpun Bearſkin Jacket, an old Oznaburgs Shirt, Tow Trowſers, very long; a Pair of knit Breeches, of a Dove Colour, with brown Knee Garters, blue Yarn Stockings, and old Shoes. It is likely he will pretend to know ſomething of the butchering Buſineſs, as he ſerved ſome Time to it in England.—Whoever ſecures the ſaid Servant, ſo that his Maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above Reward, if taken up in New-York Government, and Ten Dollars, if taken in New-Jerſey, with all reaſonable Charges, paid by

30 34 JOSIAH FOSTER.

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## BOLTON.

BEGS Leave to inform the Public, that he is removed to the NEW-YORK ARMS, in the Broad-Way, lately kept by Mr. George Burns, where his utmoſt Endeavours will be exerted to give Satiſfaction to every Gentleman who may be pleaſed to frequent his Houſe; which is repairing, and will be greatly improved.

The Stables which will be repaired, with Stalls for 50 Horſes, are let to JAMES WATERMAN, whoſe conſtant Attention will be emploped to oblige Gentlemen in that Department.

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## JAMES DEAS,

*Peruke-Maker and Hair-Dreſſer,*

AT the Corner, oppoſite to the Tavern lately kept by Meſſrs. Bolton and Sigell's, near the Exchange, in Broad-Street,—where he has Lodgings to be let.

N. B. He has to ſell, Ladies beſt Tortoiſe-ſhell Combs all of Sorts. 68—

NEW-YORK: Printed by JOHN HOLT, at the Printing-Office near the Exchange, in Broad-Street, where all Sorts of Printing Work is done in the neateſt Manner, with Care and Expedition. Advertiſements of no more Length than Breadth are inſerted for Five Shillings, four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after, and larger Advertiſements in the ſame Proportion.

*From the* Gazateer *and* Avertiſer. *London, November* 29.

To Mr. *******, A—— for N—— Y——.

A Conſiderable time has now elapſed, ſince I put to you ſome very material queſtions, which you have not yet anſwered. By meer accident, I diſcovered that you are the author of that admirable, and learned attack upon me, ſigned *Amen*, which was inſerted in the Public Advertiſer of October 21, and there ſtands as your *finiſhed defence.*

Its purport is, " that *Junius Americanus*, for his virulent " abuſe of Mr. R. C———s, will, in ſome future hour be " dreadfully afflicted with various complaints, be ſeized " with the gripes, in great agonies of diſtreſs, ſhall wofully " dirty his breeches." What profound, what unanſwerable arguments theſe! who but *Junius Americanus* would be ſo mad, as to engage an adverſary ſo powerful. A man, who can ſo nobly defend himſelf, when the moſt ſerious and criminal charges are brought againſt him, muſt ſurely make a ſhining figure as an advocate for any people who may happily employ him. I congratulate the people of New-York on their having ſuch an Ambaſſador at the Britiſh Court; for in caſe the moſt ſolemn charges of miſdemeanors, even treaſon itſelf, ſhould be brought againſt them by his Majeſty's miniſters, or the High Court of Parliament, this great man would, by the power of genius, and irreſiſtible arguments, immediately ſilence them all, by declaring, " that " the hour ſhould come when they would be tortured with " ſevere and griping belly-aches, and muſt ſurely in the " event, either drop their accuſations, or expect the moſt " ſhameful corporal diſtreſs."

But, Sir, your evaſions are to me convincing. I know you can't anſwer my charges, without condemning yourſelf; and I am not ſo inquiſitorial as to inſiſt on your anſwering interrogatories, which muſt condemn you.

" Mr. ——— minds not much the rancorous dart of malice," (ſo he is pleaſed to term a juſt imputation) becauſe, I ſuppoſe he truſted, that his evaſive anſwer would blunt its point: detected in that evaſion, how will he bear the dart of truth, for however he may reſemble his ſuperiors in hardneſs of feeling, or placability of conſcience, I am much miſtaken, if it does not rankle where it ſtrikes.

With what face, with what heart, could you venture to impoſe upon the public, and on me, ſo impotent an aſſeveration, as " that you did not ſtipulate for the appointment of Stamp Officers in 1764." I confeſs I blundered—I ſpoke too favourable of you by putting you on a level with ſuch other Agents, as did ſtipulate; had I looked into the Court Calendar of 1764, I ſhould have found you *then* a dependant on the very man, who had offered the injury to America; therefore unable to reſtrain him by ſtipulations. And in this, Sir, your only plea, that you had not virtue enough to preſerve your independence, ſo as to barter, at that time, the liberties of America for your own emolument? Avail yourſelf of this defence, and let it be honeſtly proclaimed, that the A——t for N—— Y——, did not ſtipulate, for reſigning the deareſt rights of his conſtituents, and of all America in 1764; becauſe he had previouſly ſold his independency to their mortal foe. I aſked you before, Sir, whether you remembered to have aſſerted, during the Stamp-Act, the rights of P———t to tax America, in all caſes whatſoever. I now aſk you, whether you was not forward and furious, in that unbecoming, if not unjuſt aſſertion? And ſhall ſuch a man parade it with his not having ſtipulated againſt the colonies? In explanation of what I ſaid, touching a certain *motion*; give me leave to inquire, whether you remember to have heard any one move, in a meeting of the Agents laſt Nov. " that they ſhould propoſe to " adminiſtration, in the name of their conſtituents, that " the American Colonies ſhould give a ſum of money equi" valent to the expected produce of the revenue-act, on " condition it were repealed." If you did, Sir, tell him from me, that he was *a traitor* to America, deſerving highly every cenſure, every puniſhment which a people, impatient under inſult, and tenacious of their liberties, can inflict on one, who proſtituted their honour of ſupplying the Crown, filched from them by ſuch inſidious fineſſe: can they ſubmit thus to leave their property, at the mercy of every rapacious miniſter, who may eternally threaten them with ſuch acts, if they comply not with all his extortional demands? Yet this would be unqueſtionably the ſtate of America, were it poſſible they could acquieſce in your propoſed mode of compenſation. One indeed, with ſo little wiſdom, as the perſon to whom I am writing, might poſſibly through ignorance, have offered this ſhallow expedient; was it not a notorious and exploded artifice, of him, your patron, who deviſed the Stamp-Act: if I miſtake not, it was even at that time, in print, in a performance, moſt impudently entitled, *A Review of the American Controverſy*. This wretched mixture of abuſe and ſophiſtry, it is conjectured, owes its birth to your junto of diſcarded American Agents; there is then little probability that you could be unacquainted with the origin, tendency, and former fate of this propoſition; you ought therefore to have ſhuddered at a propoſal, ſo completely offenſive and injurious to thoſe you repreſent.

As it is now too late, Mr. ———, to ſay any further in defence of the A——t; as your *ſcurrility* will never ſatisfy the ſenſible people of your Province, let me leave you a word of advice: give up the idea of repreſenting a people, who talk ſo different a language, who hold ſuch different ſentiments from your's and your patron's; for their language is pure and nervous, their ſentiments are juſt and virtuous. Act from your own feelings, openly avow your principles, put your name at length to your matchleſs performance: write in your natural ſtyle, no matter how weak, evaſive, or dirty, ſo as you do but flatter the Duke of Grafton, and Lord Bute: take care to abuſe the City of London, the Supporters of the Bill of Rights, Mr Wilkes, Mr. Beckford, and all the true friends of the conſtitution; be ſure to convince adminiſtration that you have betrayed his Majeſty's good ſubjects; Lord H———h, will be your friend, and thus perhaps, you may regain your place in the Poſt office, or reach the honours of a pious C——t; for you may, if not totally blind, and ſuperlatively ignorant, perceive, in what channel, and by what means, honours and profits are now to be ſecured.

JUNIUS AMERICANUS.

P. S. I ſhould, Mr. Say, have apologized for filling up ſo much of your paper with a potrait of ſo deſpicable a perſon, but the public ſhould be made acquainted, who are enemies to the liberties of this country, and America; they need not be told, that a very miſerable creature, may do infinite miſchiefs, when inveſted with the power of repreſenting ſo large a body of his Majeſty's good ſubjects.

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*To the Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders of the County of* Middleſex.

Gentlemen,

I OBEY the ſtrong impulſe of a lively gratitude, when I thus employ the firſt moments of my liberty, to thank you for the many favours you have conferred on me during a long, cruel, and unmerited impriſonment. My ſufferings the two laſt years were endeared to me, as well as rendered truly honourable, by the ſupport and protection of the friends of freedom. The trial was indeed long and ſevere, but the moſt happy conſequences have followed. The favourable opinion you was pleaſed at firſt to entertain of my integrity and fortitude has been confirmed on a variety of occaſions, and I have experienced as frequent proofs of your unwearied zeal for your country, and ſteady regard to me. I will go on with the ſame ſpirit in the cauſe of a brave and free people. To their ſervice, to the defence of the laws, and to the preſervation of the religious and civil liberties of the whole Britiſh empire, the remainder of my life ſhall be dedicated. I rely ſolely and entirely on your protection, and I will form no connection, which may in the ſmalleſt degree warp me from my duty to you, either as the dependant of a miniſter, or even as the ſervant of the crown; for I think a repreſentative of the people ought to be perfectly free and unbiaſſed, in order more effectually to keep every miniſter in awe, and to oppoſe every encroachment of the prerogative, againſt which the Houſe of Commons was eſtabliſhed as a firm barrier. I will therefore know no influence in Parliament, but that created by the conſtitution, that of the conſtituents over their repreſentative, and I do not mean to acknowledge any other conſtituents than thoſe patriotic friends, by whoſe favour I am the legal member for the county of Middleſex.

I reflect, Gentlemen, with great ſatisfaction, that the many tedious months of my harſh confinement were not uſeleſsly employed in the common cauſe of public freedom. I have enjoyed in priſon the fruits of my long labours, the glory of deſtroying that dreaded engine of arbitrary power, ſo cruelly employed of late, and ſo often fatal to our countrymen, a General Warrant. After every delay of privilege and chicane from May 1763, an upright Jury in laſt November, declared a late Secretary of State guilty. No puniſhment however, has reached that firſt and great offender. The Treaſury paid the fine and the whole expence of the proſecution, and he has been even rewarded with the cuſtody of the Privy Seal. The very ſuperior abilities of my worthy colleague, Mr. Serjeant Glynn, were exerted through the whole of this important cauſe. To his indefatigable zeal and love of legal liberty, every ſubject of this empire has the moſt eſſential obligations. I have taken care that all the proceedings in this great ſtruggle of the people againſt the uſurped power of Miniſters, ſhall be entered in the proper Court, and I hope the *Record* will remain *unaltered* to our lateſt poſterity, as a compleat triumph of Liberty over Deſpotiſm. I feel with indignant ſorrow, that I have not been equally ſucceſsful in another national concern, which I had at heart; I mean a ſtrict parliamentary enquiry into the horrid maſſacre of our countrymen in St. George's Fields, on the fatal 10th of May, 1768. I gave to the public all the original papers reſpecting that wicked ſhedding of innocent blood, by which the land is defiled; and I offered to bring the evidence to the bar of the Houſe of Commons. The only hope which now remains to us is, that the virtue of a future Parliament, faithful to the truſt repoſed in them by the people, will ſoon purſue the murderers, that Juſtice will at length overtake them, and that the moſt ſhocking of all crimes will not be left unpuniſhed. The horror of the action is ſtill freſh in the mind of every man of humanity, and I hold it to be the greateſt reproach of our age and nation, that ſo many of our fellow ſubjects have been baſely murdered by an inhuman ſoldiery in St. George's Fields, and other hired ruffians at Brentford, without a ſingle victim to the public juſtice of our country, to the future ſecurity of our lives, or to the violated laws of God and man.

The ſtate of this country, Gentlemen, is truly alarming. The Houſe of Commons have not only rejected a member choſen by a majority of the freeholders, but likewiſe obtruded upon you a perſon, whom you never elected.—— They have openly aſſumed the whole legiſlative power.— By their vote they have declared an incapacity, where the law of the land, and common right, rendered the party eligible to Parliament. This proceeding is a direct attack both on the form and eſſence of the conſtitution, a flagrant violation of the fundamental privileges of Engliſhmen, and a robbery committed on every elector of the kingdom, even in the moſt invaluable of all his poſſeſſions, the right of repreſentation in the Houſe of Commons. You have *petitioned*, you have *remonſtrated*, in the ſpirit of true ſons of liberty, but in vain. The reaſon is moſt manifeſt. The meaſure of my expulſion and incapacity was previouſly ſettled in the cabinet, and only brought to Parliament by the miniſter, in order to go through the common forms, as other buſineſs in the uſual courſe of the ſeſſion.——The nation however are not the dupes of this artifice, and they regard the preſent Houſe of Commons as no longer a juſt and fair repreſentative of the collective body of all the electors in this united kingdom, and therefore they do not hold that the power and authority of a legal Houſe of Parliament is inherent in the aſſembly now ſitting at Weſtminſter.

I am happy, Gentlemen, to leave a hateful priſon without the leaſt ſpark of anger or reſentment againſt the authors of all my ſufferings. I have no malice nor revenge to gratify. I feel no paſſion but that of gratitude to my friends, and my only enemies ſhall be thoſe of my country, thoſe who ſtill manifeſt a rooted, unrelenting malice againſt the liberties of this kingdom, and who endeavour to intail ſlavery on us and our poſterity. If my perſecuſions are not yet ended, I will continue to bear up as a man, firm and determined in the beſt of cauſes, nor for your ſakes will I ſcruple to dare all the vengeance of thoſe wretched miniſters, who are now the rulers over us, but poſſeſs neither the confidence, nor the eſteem of the people. If his Majeſty be graciouſly pleaſed to liſten to the cries of a loyal but injured nation, and to remove a moſt corrupt and deſpotic adminiſtration, who are every day baſely and deſperately ſtabbing the very vitals of the conſtitution, I ſhall then hope to live among you in the enjoyment of the firſt bleſſing and the moſt ſovereign good, liberty, both perſonal and political, and when I can no longer be uſeful to my country, to die happy in the applauſe of the friends of freedom and of England.

I am, with deference and regard, Gentlemen, your faithful and obedient humble ſervant,

JOHN WILKES.

*April* 18, 1770.

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## LONDON, April 17.

*Extract of a letter from Mr. Boulton, late Surgeon of the Delight, dated Little Cape Mount, December* 10, 1769, *to his owner at Liverpool.*

" On Sunday laſt, about three in the morning, we were all (who lay in the cabbin) alarmed with a moſt horrid noiſe of the negroes, which was ſucceeded by ſeveral dreadful ſhrieks from Mr. Howard and ſeveral of the people upon deck. Surpriſed at ſuch an uncommon uproar, I ſtrove to awake Capt. Millroy, but before I could make him ſenſible of what had happened I received a ſtroke over my ſhoulders with a billet of wood, as alſo a cut with a cutlaſs on the back of my neck.

" The cries of Mr. Howard, who was murdered under the windlaſs, as alſo thoſe of ſeveral of the people, whom the villains were butchering on the main deck, had thrown me into ſuch a ſtate of ſtupidity, that I did not in the leaſt feel the wounds I had received. Having by accident got hold on a piſtol, which I was much mortified to find not loaded, I cleared my way till I got upon deck; but how ſhall I paint the ſcene which there was acting? Gilbert Bagly, a promiſing young man, was laid upon deck crying for mercy, having had his arms and legs cut off by theſe butchers. Poor Millroy ſtabbed one in the ſide, and cut another in the forehead before he was overcome.

" I ſaw none left but myſelf, the cook and one boy, which were all in the maintop together, and about an hour after two others appeared, one of which was caught and cut in pieces, and the other got into the top; having two cheſts in each top, I broke open the cheſts in the maintop to look for knives, bottles, &c.

" In the maintop I found two knives, two quart bottles, one half gallon ditto, which I gave (one knife excepted) to the people with me; and going down the maintop-maſt ſtay, I got into the foretop, where I got another knife. As I was returning up the ſtay I was diſcovered by the ſlaves, who ſtrove all in their power to kill me, by throwing billets of wood, and cut me; however, I was not much daunted after I got into the maintop, as I knew we were then able to defend ourſelves againſt any of their weapons, except muſkets, which I was in hopes they would not eaſily come at. But a woman who lay in the cabbin ſoon put them in a method how to come at every thing that might complete or forward their deſign. As they had cut both the cables ſome time before, I found we drove very faſt towards the Apollo, which veſſel I hailed ſeveral times and was at laſt heard. But I had no ſooner hailed, than the unmerciful butchers fired two muſkets at me, which ſo terrified one of the people in the top, that he went down, thinking, by aſſiſting in making ſail, &c. they would ſpare his life, but he was much deceived; no ſooner had he got down the ſhrouds, but his ſkull was ſplit with the broad-axe, and his body thrown overboard.

" Capt. Fiſher gave us chace, and about eight o'clock came within gun-ſhot of us, and having fired a great gun into the veſſel, the wretches were ſo incenſed at me, for hailing, that they fired 17 muſkets into the top, wounded a ſmall boy, but did no other damage. Finding they could not get their muſquets to bear upon us, a reſolute dog attempted coming up the ſhrowd with a piſtol and cutlaſs to diſpatch us, but with a quart bottle I ſtruck him over the head, which ſo ſtunned him that he fell overboard.

" They engaged Capt. Fiſher four hours, and killed one of his people; nor would they, I believe, have given up ſo ſoon had not a barrel of powder blown up and ſet the veſſel on fire fore and aft. I immediately ſaw their confuſion hailed Capt. Barber from the maſt-head to board her, and went down myſelf upon deck, followed by the cook and a ſmall boy, which were all that were left alive on board in the inſurrection. As ſoon as Capt. Fiſher boarded her we ſet to work in putting out the fire, as moſt of the cloth in the veſſel was in a blaze. The total loſs I cannot well aſcertain, but am ſorry to obſerve it is very great, having nine white men killed, with at leaſt double the number of ſlaves."

It is whiſpered, that a freſh proſecution will be commenced againſt a popular patriot, in the month of May, on an old ſubject.

On Tueſday night the houſes in the Borough of Southwark, the town of Newington, and great part of Lambeth were illuminated, and the bells were rang on account of Mr. Wilkes's enlargement.

*April* 17. MONITOR addreſſes the people as follows:—" If peace and quietneſs can be preſerved upon the joyful occaſion of Mr. Wilkes's enlargement from the bonds of oppreſſion, it will give great encouragement to all the true friends of liberty and our conſtitution; and will, at the ſame time, be the heavieſt blow upon miniſterial tools and ſycophants they have yet felt. Our excellent Lord Mayor has engaged his authority, and Mr. Wilkes has begged it as a favour to keep the public peace. Theſe are motives which I make no doubt will have their due influence upon you. I have only to add one piece of advice, which I am perſuaded many of you have already determined upon; that is, if any perſons mix among you, who ſhall prompt you to break windows, ſecure that man directly, and carry him before my Lord Mayor. By this you will gain great honour to yourſelves, and find out, perhaps, to your own ſurpriſe, who they are who have firſt prompted you to miſchief, and then ſcandalouſly ſneaked off, to leave you to anſwer for it."

*April* 21. The freeholders of Middleſex, it is ſaid, are to aſſemble in Hyde-Park to accompany John Wilkes, Eſq; to the houſe of commons ſoon after their next meeting, when he intends to go and demand his ſeat as Knight of the Shire for that county. And ſo great is the ſpirit of the people to carry this grand point, that it is expected a conſiderable majority of the freeholders will go on this occaſion in proceſſion.

It is confidently aſſerted, that a very Great Perſonage viewed the illuminations on Wedneſday night incog, and that he ſeemed affected in a moſt ſenſible manner by ſo general and uncompelled a declaration of the people, in oppoſition to the meaſures of the cabinet.

Yeſterday evening a gentleman in St. Martin's-lane received a letter from a friend now at Paris, informing him, that juſt before he ſat down to write to him, a report was ſpread there, that an Eaſt-India ſhip had juſt arrived at Toulon, which brought the news of a dreadful earthquake at St. Helena, an iſland belonging to the Eaſt-India company in the Atlantic ocean, which entirely ſunk the ſame in the ſea.*

A private letter from Berlin ſays, that unleſs the Arrears due to the King of Pruſſia at the concluſion of the late war, from Great-Britain, is ſpeedily paid, he will invade the Electorate of Hanover with an army of 40,000 men.

* *Such a Cataſtrophe to this Iſland, has before been apprehended, from its being ſo ſmall a ſpot in the midſt of the main ocean, a mere rock, with ſcarce any ſoundings round it, and ſo elevated above the water.*

## WILLIAMSBURG, May 31.

MY DEAR COUNTRYMEN, *London, April.*

I SHOULD feel myſelf greatly wanting in the duty of a good citizen, did I not in the preſent critical ſituation of American affairs, give you every information which appears to me material to your welfare; and that the intelligence I give may receive from you the credit due to one truly anxious for the preſervation of our rights as freemen, I think it neceſſary to inform you that I am in London, and make the concerns of America my conſtant care.

That no fixed plan reſpecting us is yet determined, either by our friends or foes, I am well aſſured; but I think it of great importance that you ſhould be convinced their determinations will be modelled by your conduct.

In weighing this important ſubject with that conſtant and ſerious attention it deſerves, I am perſuaded that we ought to bear in mind, as certain truths, three things; which may govern us both in our conjectures, and in our conduct. Firſt, that the preſent Miniſtry are the declared and determined foes of American liberty; 2dly, that no Adminiſtration can be formed in which the prevailing influence will be fully and decidedly in favour of America, upon a principle of right; 3dly, that the Royal breaſt has been impreſſed with an unfavourable opinion of the colonies, which it is not in human wiſdom to ſay when it will be removed. The material concluſion to be drawn from this is, that no arguments will effectually prevail with this or with any other Adminiſtration, but thoſe which come from the merchants and manufacturers of this kingdom. Such arguments carry with them a ſort of neceſſity, to the prevalence of which only, we can ſafely truſt.

Here then, the aim of American oppoſition centers: To make the merchants and manufacturers of Great Britain *feel* our grievances as their own, in conſequence of which, they will earneſtly and ſteadily adopt ſuch meaſures as will effectually obtain redreſs, not of a part only, but of all our grievances.

It may perhaps be thought that this is nothing new; for that, upon this principle, aſſociations have been formed through all America. This is true, but my object is to convince you that this is our ſolid and ſole hope of obtaining a redreſs of all our grievances. That therefore we ſhould not be drawn from it, by the nugatory promiſes, or inſidious arts of this Adminiſtration, nor by the hopes of finding in a change of Miniſters, an American Adminiſtration; but perſiſt in it immoveably, till we obtain a repeal of all thoſe acts, &c. from whence our grievances ariſe. Theſe I have taken care to enumerate, in a pamphlet lately publiſhed here; but as that may not be in the hands of many with you, I ſhall recapitulate them. Firſt, the acts of the 4th, 6th, and 7th, Geo. III chap. 15, 18, and 46, which gave away our property without our conſent; 2d, the 5th, 7th, and 8th Geo. III chap. 15, 41, and 22, for eſtabliſhing Vice-Admiralty courts, and a Board of Commiſſioners; 3d, the 7th Geo. III. chap. 59, for ſuſpending the legiſlative power of New-York; 4th, the arbitrary extenſion of the obſolete act of Hen. 8th, for trial of treaſon, &c. to the colonies, a meaſure which ought formally to be condemned by the legiſlature, as were the illegal proceedings againſt Lord Ruſſel.

It is ſurely unneceſſary at this time to point out the arbitrary tendency of every one of theſe acts; each of them is a diſtinct wound to the conſtitution, which muſt be healed before the conſtitution can regain its former health. The repeal of the laſt revenue act would therefore be totally inadequate to the redreſs we ought to require, which is a reſtitution of thoſe conſtitutional rights which every act here mentioned, has invaded and ſubverted. Permit me to ſay, that, in your reſolves and aſſociations on this ſubject, you cannot be too explicit; eſpecially in your letters to the merchants; for as they do not act in this matter from any principle of right or of regard, they will govern themſelves by the letter of your directions, and that preciſe condition on which you limit their ſhipping goods.

The object of your aſſociations is of the laſt importance; your obſervation of them ſhould be proportionably ſtrict and ſteady. By this only will you make the merchants feel the neceſſity of attending to your complaints, which feeling will, by degrees, be communicated to the legiſlature itſelf, and then only you may expect to be treated with decency and juſtice.

Let it be indelibly impreſſed upon your minds, and influence your actions, that America muſt *work her own ſalvation*, and put no truſt in great men here for giving her relief from any other motive but *neceſſity*. Many of my countrymen know that I have very good means of information; all, I hope, believe that I would not deceive them; and I do moſt ſolemnly aſſure them, that I have the ſtrongeſt reaſons for believing their grievances never will be redreſſed, but the chains which have been prepared, will be fixed upon them, if they recede from or neglect the aſſociations into which they have entered. Where there is one Chatham, there are fifty Graftons; where there is one Shelburne, there are Hillſboroughs without number!

MONITOR.

## PHILADELPHIA, June 14.

At a general Meeting of the Inhabitants of Baltimore-Town, held at Mr. Little's, on Monday, the 4th of June, 1770, a Letter from the Committee of Correſpondence in Philadelphia, to the Committee of this Town: dated the 29th of May, adviſing, That the Inhabitants of Newport, in Rhode-Iſland, had violated the Non-Importation Agreement, was read; on which the Queſtion was put, Whether the Inhabitants of this Town do concur with the Inhabitants of Philadelphia, in their Reſolutions of having no further commercial Intercourſe with the Colony of Rhode-Iſland, until they return to, and keep their former Non-Importation Agreement, and re-ſhip the Goods to Great-Britain, imported contrary to the Tenor thereof, until the Revenue Act, laying a Duty on Tea, &c. is totally repealed?

*Reſolved in the Affirmative, Nemine Contradicente.*

Information being given that the Sloop Speedwell, Capt. Robert Sterry, and the Sloop Induſtry, Capt. James Whitney, were juſt arrived in this Harbour from Rhode-Iſland, with Cargoes, the Captains attended this Meeting, and requeſted Liberty to trade, alledging that they arrived in this Province the 31ſt of May, 1770, and made Entries at the Cuſtom-Houſe of Annapolis, and Patuxent Diſtrict, and in Support of ſuch Allegations produced their Certificates of Entry, on which the Queſtion was put, Whether they ſhould be permitted or not?

*Reſolved in the Negative.*

Capt. Sterry and Capt Whitney being called in, to know whether they acquieſced in the Reſolutions above-mentioned, declared they did, and promiſed to depart immediately, on which a Copy of the Proceedings was delivered to each, ſigned by the Chairman.

It having been reported that Part of the above Cargoes were diſpoſed of at Annapolis, Mr. Samuel Purviance was called on, to pledge his Word and Honour, that he neither had, or would purchaſe any Molaſſes from Thomas Williams and Company, the Purchaſers thereof, nor any other Perſon, but ſuch as can make it appear ſuch Molaſſes was no part of the Cargoes of the preſent Veſſels, which he accordingly did. Signed,

JOHN SMITH, Chairman."

Every Part of the Province ſeems rouſed at the Danger to which their Liberties are expoſed by the Claim of Parliament to tax America, and unanimous to enforce the Non-Importation Agreement, which ſeems the only Means of recovering their Rights. Upon the News of the Newport Merchants breaking their Agreement, New Caſtle, Wilmington, Cheſter, and every town down the River, took the Alarm, and determined to have no Dealings with them, until they made Attonement for their Defection, and returned to their Duty. Two Veſſels belonging to Newport, which left this City, having ſtopt at Cheſter, the principal Inhabitants of that ancient Town immediately aſſembled, and gave the Captains to underſtand, they muſt expect no Trade there; and leſt any Part of the Cargoes might have been landed, they proceeded to ſearch the Stores on Mr. Richardſon's Wharf and to examine the Veſſels, but found they were thoſe that came to this Town in Ballaſt.

From Monmouth County, in New-Jerſey, we learn, that a Number of Perſons, who were indicted for being concerned in the Diſturbances of Freehold, in January laſt, were lately tried for the ſame, and acquitted by the Jury.

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## Old Jamaica SPIRITS,

A few HOGSHEADS,
TO BE SOLD, BY
**JAMES CREIGHTON,**
Near the Royal Exchange. 30—

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## JARVIS ROEBUCK,

CORK-CUTTER, at the Foot of *Pot-Baker's-Hill,*
Sells all Sorts of Cork and Corks, wholeſale and retale, at the loweſt Prices, viz.

LONG French Corks,
Short and long ditto,
Beſt Velvet ditto,
Common fine do.
Phial do.
With all Sorts of common Corks,
Brewers do.
Cork Soles for Shoes,
Corks for Womens Clogs,
Swimming Corks,
Jar, Stone, Muſtard and Snuff Bottle Corks,
Floats for Fiſhing Nets.

N. B. Cork Jackets of different Prices, for ſwimming, which has ſaved many from drowning, Bottle Corks at 2s. per Bag. 26 29

EXCELLENT CHEESE,
Juſt imported from——Ireland.

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## ANCHORS,

FROM one to ten Hundred Weight, made of the very beſt of Bar Iron, by the beſt Anchor Smith in America; equal, if not ſuperior in Quality to any made in Europe.——

ALSO,
Caſt-Iron NUTTS, for grinding Apples, to be ſold by
**JOHN ABEEL,**
Near Coenties Market, who can ſupply any Gentlemen on ſhort Notice, with Anchors from 1000 to 2500 Weight.

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Albany, 26th May, 1770.

ALL Perſons indebted to Thomas Shipboy, of Albany, by Bond, Note, or Book Debt, are requeſted to come and diſcharge the ſame, by the firſt of Auguſt next, otherwiſe, they may depend that their Accounts, &c. will be put into the Hands of an Attorney, without further Notice. 30 33

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## JAMES RIVINGTON,

BOOKSELLER,
Facing the Coffee-Houſe Bridge,—Has the following Novels, Books of Inſtruction, Amuſement, &c. to ſell;

THE Sentimental Journal.
The Continuation of do.
The Farmer's Son of Kent.
The Farmer's Daughter of Eſſex.
The Citizen of the World.
The Fair American.
The Cottage.
The Hiſtory of Lady Caroline and Lady Frances Stroud, by Miſs Minifies.
The Exemplary Mother.
The Woman of Honour.
The Polite Lady, for Miſſes at Boarding School.
Eliza Muſgrove.
Emily Montagu, by the Author of Julia Mandeville.
The New CLARISSA.
Eliza.
Miſs Somerville.
The Surpriſes of Love.
Commodore Byron's late Voyage round the World.
Clariſſa.
Sir Charles Grandiſon.
Ruffhead's Life of Mr. Pope.
The Meſſiah.
The Death of Abel.
The Curioſities of Ireland, with Cuts.
The Elements of Criticiſm.
The Spirit of Laws.
The celebrated D. Robertſon's Hiſtory of Charles the 5th.
Lord Littleton's Hiſtory of Henry the Second.
Salmon's Geographical Grammar.
Langhorne's Conſtantia and Theodoſius.
A new Dictionary of Trade and Commerce, by Mortimer.
The North-Briton, fourth Volume.
Patty Saunders.
Beliſarius.
The Vicar of Wakefield.
Letters on the Hiſtory of England, by Lords Orrery and Littleton.
The Perſian Letters, by Monteſquieu.
The Man of 40 Crowns, Princeſs of Babylon, and Sincere Huſon, by Voltaire.
The young Lady's Magazine.
Pope's Eſſay on Man.
The New Plays and Farces.
Baretti's Travels to Italy.
Sharp's Travels thro' do.
The Sailor's Letters.
Barford Abbey.
The Unexpected Wedding.
Louiſa Mildmay.
The Academy of Plays.
Miſs Pitſborough.
Alicia Montagu.
The Idler, by the Author of the Rambler.
Maſon's Poems, Elfrida Caractacus, &c.
Indiana Danby.
Hudibraſs.
Memoirs of Corſica.
Hawkeſworth's Telemachus.
Dr. Blackſton's Commentaries on the Laws of England.
Horſman's Conveyancer.
Prieſtley on Government.
D. Smollett's Adventures of an Atom.

Alſo the fineſt Vermilion Wafers.
Singleton's Gaffs for Cock-fighting,
And his beſt Cork Screws.
MENS GLOVES for FUNERALS.
AND
KEYSER's PILLS.
29 32

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PURSUANT *to an Order made by the Hon. Daniel Horſmanden, and George Duncan Ludlow, Eſqrs. two of the Juſtices of the Supreme Court of Judicature for the Province of New-York, upon the Petition of Benjamin and Moſes Hays, Inſolvent Debtors, and ſundry of their Creditors: Notice is hereby given, by the Petitioners, to all the Creditors of the ſaid Benjamin and Moſes Hays, to ſhew Cauſe (if any they have) to the ſaid Juſtices, by Tueſday the ſeventeenth Day of July next, at ten o'Clock in the Morning, at the Houſe of the ſaid Daniel Horſmanden, Eſq; in Smith-Street, in the City of New-York, why an Aſſignment of the Eſtate of the ſaid Benjamin and Moſes Hays, ſhould not be made to George Duncan and Gabriel H Ludlow, appointed by the Petitioners for that Purpoſe, and the ſaid Benjamin and Moſes Hays be thereupon diſcharged, agreeable to the Directions of ſeveral Acts of the Legiſlature of the Colony of New-York; the one entitled, "An Act for the Relief of Inſolvent Debtors, and for repealing the Acts therein mentioned;" one other, entitl'd, "An Act, to continue an Act, entitled, "An Act for the Relief of Inſolvent Debtors, and for repealing the Acts therein mentioned, with an Addition thereto;" and the other, entitled, "An Act more effectually " to ſecure to Creditors the Benefits intended by the Acts, for the Relief of Inſolvent Debtors."*

*New-York, 4th June, 1770.* 31 33

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## TO BE SOLD,

Upon as reaſonable Terms, as they ſold before the Agreement for not importing Goods from Great Britain,—at

**ABEEL and BYVANCK's,**
*Near Coenties-Market,*
A conſiderable Aſſortment of Ironmongery and Cutlery,—
AS ALSO,

BEST Powder,
German Steel,
Bar Iron,
24d. Nails by the Caſk,
Do. ſorted, by the ſmaller Quantity, at the uſual Price,
Copperas,
Allum,
Chalk by the Ct.
Bar Lead,
Iron Pots and Kettles, equal to the Holland,
Large Iron Tea Kettles,
Do. Stew Pans,
Do. Dripping Pans,
Do. Skillets, Dogs, Waggon and Cart Boxes,
Iron and Box Coffee Mills,
Butter by the Firkin,
Chiſels ſorted, ſuperior in Quality to thoſe imported from Great Britain, and at a leſs Price.

They have alſo finiſhing off, at the Manufactory in this Province, a large Parcel of Sithes, ſuperior in Quality to thoſe imported.

N. B., They receive Pennſylvania Money in Payment for Goods. 22—

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To be SOLD,
**By PETER THOMPSON,**
At PECK's-SLIP,

OARS,—Tar,—Turpintine,—Spirits of Turpintine,—Caſtile Soap,—Brandy,—Sugar,—Arack, and Cotton, &c, &c. 9—